The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR.

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BOTH SIDES.

A man in a carriage was riding along,
A gaily dressed wife by his side;
In satin and laces she looked like a queen,
And he like a king in his pride.

A wood-sawyer stood on the street as they passed,
The carriage and couple he eyed,
And said as he worked with his saw on a log,
"I wish I was rich and could ride."

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife—
"One thing I would give if I could—
I'd give all my wealth for the strength and the health
Of the man who saweth the wood,"

A pretty young maid with a bundle of work,
Whose face as the morning was fair,
Went tripping along with a smile of delight,
While humming a love breathing air.

She looked on the carriage—the lady she saw
Arrayed in apparel so fine,
And said in a whisper—"I wish from my heart
Those satins and laces were mine."

The lady looked out on the maid with her work,
So fair in her calico dress,
And said, "I'd relinquish possession and wealth,
Her beauty and youth to possess."

Thus in this world, whatever our lot,
Our minds and our time we employ
In longing and sighing for what we have not,
Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

We welcome the pleasure for which we have sighed,
The heart has a void in it still,
Growing deeper and wider the longer we live,
That nothing but heaven can fill.

A Midnight Adventure.

Females often possess presence of mind, and the power of self-control under circumstances of imminent peril, which seem almost foreign to their nature, and beyond the endurance of a delicate physical organization. A striking instance of self-command, by a lady whose fears must have been powerfully excited, and whose life of affluence had probably never before given her nerves any severer test than is incident to the vexations of domestic cares, is given in Chamber's Journal of last month. We copy the adventure, presuming, by way of explanation, that the lady was the daughter of a rector residing in a quiet English country village, and was upon the eve of marriage:

The wedding day was to be on the morrow of that on which our adventure happened. Great preparations were made for the wedding; and the rector's fine old plate, and the costly gifts of the bride, were discussed with pride and pleasure at the Hare and Hounds, in the presence of some strangers who had come down to a prize fight which had taken place in the neighborhood.

That night, Adelaide, who occupied a separate room from her sister, set up late—long after the household had retired to rest. She had had a long interview with her father, and had been reading a chapter to which he had directed her attention, and since had packed up her jewels, etc. She was consequently still dressed when the church clock tolled midnight, As it ceased she fancied she heard a low noise like that of a file; she listened, but could distinguish nothing clearly. It might have been made by some of the servants still about, or perhaps it was only the creaking of the old trees. She heard nothing but the sighing of the winter winds for many minutes afterward. Housebreakers were mere myths in primitive Thyndon, and the bride elect, without a thought of fear, resumed her occupation. She was gazing on a glittering set of diamonds, destined to be worn at the wedding, when her door softly opened. She turned, looked up, and beheld a man with a black mask, holding a pistol before her.

She did not scream, for her first thought was for her father, who slept in the next room, and to whom any sudden alarm might be death, for he was old, feeble, and suffering from heart complaint. She confronted the robber boldly, and addressed him in a whisper, "You are come," she said, "to rob us." Spare your soul the awful guilt of murder. My father sleeps next to my room, and to be startled from his sleep would kill him. Make no noise I beg of you.

The fellow was astonished and cowed. "We won't make no noise," he replied, "if you give us everything quietly."

Adelaide drew back and let him take her jewels—not without a pang, for they were precious love-gifts, remarking at the same time, that two more masked ruffians stood at the door. As he took the jewel-case and watch from the table, and demanded her purse, she asked him if he intended to go into her father's room. She received a surly affirmative. "He wasn't agoing to run a risk and leave half the tin behind!" She proposed instantly that she should go herself, saying: "I will bring you whatever you wish, and you may guard me thither, and kill me if I play you false."

The fellow consulted his comrades, and after a short parley, they agreed to the proposal; and with a pistol pointed at her head, the dauntless girl crossed the passage, and entered the old rector's room.

Very gently she stole across the chamber and removing his purse, watch, keys, and desk, gave them up to the robbers who stood at the door. The old man slept peacefully and calmly, thus guarded by his child, who softly shut the door, and demanded if the robbers were yet satisfied.

The leader replied that they should be when they had got the show of plate spread out below, but that they couldn't let her out of sight and that she must go with them. In compliance with this mandate, she followed them down stairs to the dining room, where a splendid wedding breakfast had been laid, to save trouble and hurry on the morrow. To her surprise, the fellows—eight in number when assembled—seated themselves and prepared to make a good meal. They ordered her to get them out wine, and cut her own wedding cake for them; and then seated at the head of the table she was compelled to preside at this extraordinary revel.

They ate, drank, laughed, and joked; and Adelaide, quick of ear and eye, had thus time to study, in her quiet way, the figures and voices of the whole set.

When the repast was ended, and the plate transferred to a sack, they prepared to depart, whispering together, and glancing at the young lady. For the first time Adelaide's courage gave way, and she trembled; but it was not against her, as it proved. The leader approached her, told her that they did not wish to harm her, that she was a "jolly wench, reg'lar tame," and they wouldn't hurt her, but that she must swear not to give an alarm till nine or ten next day, when they should be off all safe. To this she was, of course, obliged to assent, and then they all insisted on shaking hands with her. She noticed during this parting ceremony, that one of the ruffians had only three fingers on the left hand.

Alone, in the despoiled room, Adelaide, faint and exhausted, awaited the first gleam of day light; then, as the robbers did not return, she stole up to her room, undressed, and fell into a disturbed slumber. The consternation of the family next morning may be imagined; and Adelaide's story was still more astounding than the fact of the robbery itself. Police were sent for from London, and they, guided by Adelaide's lucid description of her midnight guests, actually succeeded in capturing every one of the gang, whom the young lady had no difficulty in identifying and swearing to—the "three fingered Jack" being the guiding clue to the discovery. The stolen property was nearly all recovered, and the old rector always declared—and with truth—that he owed his life to the self possession and judgment of his eldest daughter.

The only ill effect of the great trial to her nerves, was a disposition, on the part of the young heroine, to listen to midnight sounds, and start uneasily from troubled dreams; but time and change of residence soon effected a cure.

A Model Merchant.

"I dined yesterday with ——, who may well be called a model merchant; not because business seems the business of his life, but precisely because it is not so. He makes business subservient to him; he is never the slave of business. I was asking him after dinner about the colonial trade, of which he is thoroughly conversant, but to my surprise he waved reply, very politely, however, and said, 'Come to my counting-room in business hours, between twelve and three, and I will give you all the information you want. I have made it a rule for many years not to talk business away from business.' This led to further remark, when he told me he devoted as little time as was absolutely necessary to business purposes; and experience had shown him that as much could be effected, in a well regulated counting house, between ten and three, as longer. That he let his clerks do for him all that they could do, he and his partner doing only what the others could not do; he had had his share of business, making business a pleasure, and yet as brief a pleasure as possible, confining such thought and action within as few hours as he could; and when he left his counting-house, he would no more let commercial matters intrude into his domestic and social life and conversation than he would let a snake into his pleasure grounds. 'If your countrymen would let business be an accessory and not an end of life, they would find life a very different matter than many to my knowledge now do. When I visited the States in 1849, one of the most agreeable men I met with in the counting-house was ——, but out of his 'money-mill,' as I indeed told him, he was the most uninteresting: he could talk only of business; as to books, he knew nothing of their contents, although his library shelves were as well filled as mine; pictures, and art, and literature and music, were but as so many words whose rich significance were lost to him. What your countrymen want most is to shake off their fetters, and force themselves into a purer and more life-like atmosphere than they inhale among warehouses and ships. Some of them know this now, and are coming over here for recreation; but it will do them no good if they fall back into the old channels when they get home.' ——'s conversation is a very *bijou* of exotic dream-land; and you could hardly suppose it was the pet pleasure of a man who does so much in —— *molasses.*—*London Letter.*

We are ruined not by what we really want, but what we think we do; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants; if they are real ones, they will come home in search of you. He that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy.

"Taking them one with another," said the Rev. Sydney Smith, "I believe my congregation to be the most exemplary observers of religious ordinances, for the poor keep all the fasts and the rich all the feasts."

How Shall I Live?

"How shall I live?" is a question, that every one ought to bring home to his own heart; and yet how few there are who duly consider it, or even if the question arises in their minds, how few there are who actually realize the great responsibility of living! How many seem to imagine that all they have to do in this world, is to 'eat, drink and be merry!' How many seem to forget that life does not consist of earthly life alone, that it is a golden chain linked to the eternities of the past and the future, forever to remain unbroken.

Life is not a bauble to be worn for a short time and then carelessly thrown aside.

"Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal!"

Life has a meaning, *deep, true* and *holy!* God gives to every one a mission, and He never intended that they should be carried to the skies,

"On flowery beds of ease."

We were not placed on this "mundane sphere," merely to draw the breath of existency—we are to *live!*

We are to search out the highest ends of life, traverse their length and breadth, and show them forth to others in their broadest sense.

What though you are surrounded by wealth and luxury, what though you ride in velvet-cushioned carriages by day, and sleep on downy pillows at night? So much the greater are your responsibilities.

"Unto whom much is given, of him much shall be required." Go and visit the sick and suffering, smooth the pillow of the dying, light the fires of faith and love in the hearts of the afflicted and bereaved, and supply from your ample store-house, food and clothing for the children of poverty. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

Are you, yourself, poor and needy? Even so, think not that you can do nothing.

"And there be none
Of all the poorest poor that walk the earth,
Worn heart-bare; none so poor but he may bring
A little human love to mend the world."

Each in his own sphere is to do what he can; even if it be but to give a "cup of cold water, it shall not lose its reward," and blessed is that servant to whom his Lord shall say, "he hath done what he could." But we are not to be discouraged because we do not immediately see the fruits of our labors. We are not only to labor, but we are to *wait*. A long time of weary waiting and watching must intervene between the time of sowing the seed, and the first appearance of the tiny germ above the ground; and then we must wait patiently for days, and weeks, and months, before the stems shoot forth and the leaves come out, and the blossoms appear to delight the sight; and we must wait for the blossoms to fall off, and the fruit to ripen; and so we must wait, and, "let patience have her perfect work," ere we shall see the fruit of our labors. And it may be the seed we plant here, shall not blossom until we shall have gone from off the earth, but in the higher realms of bliss, where alone we can interpret the true meaning of life, we shall gather in an abundant harvest.

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate."

Life is short, its hours are fleeting, and we are to catch the golden moments as thy fly, and transform them into jewels, that shall sparkle in heavenly crowns.

And when time shall have passed away, days, weeks and months gone by to mingle forever with the waters of the past, when the earth shall "wax old as doth a garment," and the sun and moon shall stagger in their orbits because of age, then shall our life be yet but scarce begun, and if we have been on earth, true to ourselves, to our fellow men, and above all, to our God, then shall we ever and ever, through the long ages of eternity, see, and know, and feel, the length [and bredth and heighth and depth, of the meaning of a *true* life. To find waiting for us at the portals of the golden city, the welcome "*Well done*, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou in to the joy of thy Lord," were well worth a life spent in hardest toil, and severest discipline.—*Advocate and Guardian.*

Girard, the Money Maker.

A recent number of the Household Words contains a sketch of Stephen Girard. It is not correct in all particulars, yet it embodies many interesting facts in the history of the celebrated banker. After giving the leading events in the early life of Girard, the writer proceeds:

In 1812, Stephen Girard, the one-eyed cabin boy of the Bordeaux, purchased the banking premises of the old bank of the United States—whose charter was not renewed—and started the Girard bank, a large private establishment, which not only conferred advantages on the community greater than the State institution upon which it was founded, but, while the public credit was shaken, the Government finances exhausted by war, the Girard bank could command large subscriptions of loan, and put itself in the position of the principal creditor of the country. In 1814, Girard subscribed the whole of a large government loan from patriotic motives; and in 1817 he contributed by his unshaken credit and undiminished funds to bring about a resumption of specie payments. In 1831 his operations were so extensive, that when the country was in extreme embarrassment for the want of money by reason of the balance of trade being against it, he was enabled by a single transaction with an eminent English firm, to turn the exchanges, and cause the specie to flow into the States.

To add to his singular and defective character, he was deaf in one ear, could only speak bad English, never conversed upon any thing but business, and wore the same old coat cut in the French style, for five years together. An old hickory chair, remarkable for its age, and marked with the initials "S. G." drawn by a faded horse, was used when he rode about the city. He had no sense of hospitality, no friend to share his house or table. He was deferential in regard to appearance and family, violent and passionate only to one man, an old and faithful clerk named Roberjot. His theological opinions were hetrodox in the extreme, and he loved to name his splendid vessels after Voltaire and Rossean. He was devoted to the improvement of his adopted country, and he was a determined follower of of ostentatious charity. No man ever applied to him for a large public grant in vain, while the starving beggar was invariably sent from his gate. He steadily rose every morning before the lark, and unceasing labor was the daily worship of his life.

Stephen Girard began his remarkable trading career with an object which he steadly kept in view all his long life—the making of money for the power it conferred. He was content at starting with the profits of the retail trader, willing to labor in any capacity to make these profits secure. He practised the most rigid personal economy; he resisted all the allurements of pleasure; he exacted the last farthing that was due him, and he paid the last farthing that he owed. He took every advantage the law allowed him in resisting a claim; he used men just as far as they would accomplish his purpose; he paid his servants no more than the market price; when a faithful cashier died he exhibited the utmost indifference, making no provisions for his family, and uttering no sentiment of regret for his loss. He would higgle for a penny with a huckster in the streets; he would deny the watchman at his bank the customary Christmas present of a great coat.

Thus he attained his 82d year in 1830; he had nearly lost the sight of his one eye, and used to be seen groping about his bank, disregarding every offer of assistance. Crossing one of the Philadelphia roads he was knocked down by a passing wagon, his face was bruised and his right ear nearly cut off. His one eye, which before opened slightly, was now entirely closed; he gradually wasted away, and his health declined. On the 26th of December, Stephen Girard expired in the back room on the third floor of his house on Water street, Philadelphia, leaving the bulk of his large fortune, upwards of a million sterling, to found charities, and to benefit the city and county in which he had acquired it.

Silence.

In silence mighty things are wrought—
Silently builded, thought on thought,
Truth's temple greets the sky;
And, like a citadel with towers,
The soul with her subservient powers,
Is strengthed silently.

Soundless as chariots on the snow,
The saplings of the forest grow
To trees of mighty girth;
Each mighty star in silence burns,
And every day in silence turns
The axles of the earth.

The silent frost, with mighty hand,
Fetters the river and the land,
With universal chain;
And smitten by the silent sun,
The chain is loosened, the rivers run,
The lands are free again.

Temperance.

DR. GUTHRIE in his work entitled, "The City—its Sins and its Sorrows," thus glowingly writes of the sin of intemperance:

"Before God and man, before the Church and the world, I impeach intemperance. I charge it with the murder of innumerable souls. In this country, blessed with freedom and plenty, the word of God and the liberties of true religion, I charge it as the cause—whatever its influence elsewhere—of almost all the poverty, and almost all the crime, and almost all the misery and almost all the ignorance, and almost all the irreligion, that disgrace and afflict the land. 'I am not mad, most noble Festus. I speak the words of truth and soberness.' I do in my conscience believe that these intoxicating stimulants have sunk into perdition more men and women than found a grave in that deluge which swept over the highest hill-tops—engulphing a world, of which but eight were saved.

"Go not away, I pray you, under the delulengthy to record. I will only describe the closing vision of the series. I saw an immense square, surrounded by noble ruins; in the centre, on a lofty pedestal, one hundred feet high, was a colossal donkey; and around him lay, prostrate in adoration, all the gods of the nations. There was Brahma, Boodh, Jupiter, and all the host of heathen deities, degrading themselves by worshipping the most stupid of brutes. There was a rustle, and they made way for the Pope of Rome, who was late, as he came hobbling in, with both legs broken, and kneeled with them.

I will omit a grand vision of the Millenial Earth, as it appeared to me, and give a slight sketch of one of such infinite sublimity, that I despair of giving more than a very faint idea of it; I was sitting waiting for further manifestations, and the sky began to be rolled backward; and there, in the infinite heights, was placed a great white throne. Around rolled clouds of blackness, and veiled it mostly from my view. But they rolled away at length, and I saw the face of him that sat on the throne—Christ the Lord! I never saw such a heavenly countenance, and I never shall in this world meet one. On it was stamped Divinity! I cannot describe its sublime expressions. Love, justice, pity, all shone there in ineffable glory! Around and at his feet rolled fearful tempests, streams of fire, and burning coals were before his throne. At the outer verge of the unapproachable kneeled the infinite ranks of cherubims and seraphims, with their faces hidden before him. Angels stood around them. And then, stretching away as far as the eye could reach, stood a risen world! There was no bound to the vision, for there was no sky! It was gone; and presently there broke on the silence the most awful sublime music the ear ever heard; the universe was filled with it, and I felt the earth tremble beneath my feet, as a church trembles at the deep notes of the organ.

Visions of this kind ceased, and then began another as fearfully sublime in their agony of woe as these others were in glory. Out of the sky came a coffin, borne by unseen hands; it came down thro' the furnace glowing air, till it came so near I could touch it. It was opened, and there was a corpse! Livid, cold, it stared at me fixedly with its filmy eyes! It was myself! I shuddered with terror, but gazed on it—it was a glowing skeleton of fire. I shut my eyes, and clung convulsively to my friend—but of no avail. The earth opened, and I sank down, down, till oh! I so longed to rest once more. But still down—down! I will go no further. It would be too fearful to write. I had some conception of how much agony the soul is capable of.

I drank lemonade in great quantity to check the delirium, and a most ludicrous vision brought up the last of the series. I had a glass of lemonade in my hand, and it changed into the Atlantic ocean. Porpoises, whales, and dolphins tumbled about in it; and in the centre, on an enormous whale, sat Jonah, astride, smoking. He drove down my throat, and strangely looking down my own throat, I saw him at a little table hob-nobbing with Lucifer. I heard the chatter of their glasses, and Lucifer's impish little laugh, as plainly as I ever saw anything. The lemonade did its work; the spell, or hallucination, was thrown off. I was myself again. LOUIE GLENN.

Anecdote of Washington's Boyhood.

Thus records Mr. Weems, the clergyman of the parish—giving the story as he heard it from an old lady who was a relative of the Washingtons, and had spent much time in the family.

On a fine morning in the fall of 1737, Mr. Washington, having little George by the hand came to the door, and asked my cousin Washishton and myself to walk with him to the orchard, promising us he would show us a fine sight. On arriving at the orchard, we were presented with a fine sight indeed. The whole earth, as far as we could see, was strewed with fruit, and yet the trees were bending under the weight of apples which hung in clusters like grapes.

"Now, George," said his father, "look here, my son! Don't you remember when this good cousin of yours brought you that fine large apple, last spring, how hardly I could prevail on you to divide with your brothers and sisters, though I promised you, if you would but do it, God Almighty would give you plenty of apples this fall?" Poor George couldn't say a word; but, hanging down his head, looked quite confused, while, with his little naked toes, he scratched in the soft ground.

"Now look up, my son! look up George," continued his father, "and see there, how richly the blessed God has made good my promise to you. Wherever you turn your eyes you see the trees, loaded with fine fruit, many of them indeed breaking down; while the ground is covered with the mellow apples, more than you could eat in your whole life, my son?"

George looked in silence on the wide wilderness of fruit. He marked the busy humming bees, and heard the gay notes of birds; then, lifting his eyes, filled with shining moisture to his father, he softly said—

"Well, pa! only forgive me this time, and see if I ever be so stingy any more!"

AN AMUSING MISTAKE.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveller gives an amusing account of the arrest of Mr. William Lee, of Boston, fully to enjoy which we ought to know him. He was walking in the garden of the Tuilleries, when he was seized by two secret policemen and taken before the Commissary of Police. The correspondent writes:

Mr. Lee explained to the Commissary who he was, and showed him his passport, which he fortunately had. The scene changed instantly. The Commissary of Police asked ten thousand pardons for the inconvenience to which he had been subjected, and hoped he would forgive the stupidity of the policemen. The Commissary soundly rated the officers. He told Mr. Lee they were charged to arrest an Italian, a Red Republican, who was supposed to be lurking in Paris with intent to assassinate Louis Napoleon; 'and I am sure,' added the Commissary with a smile, 'that you are no Red Republican.' No, said Mr. Lee, I am a Black Republican. *Voyez vous!* exclaimed the Commissary, turning to the policeman, who looked as though they wished they could creep into some hole, *C'est un negre des Etats Unis:*—"He is a negro from the United States!"

GOOD ADVICE.—A writer in the *Congregational Journal*, animadverting upon the mania for *new fiction*, in our magazines and their readers, expresses the judicious opinion that if people must read this kind of literature, they should choose that which has endured the test of time, and preserved its reputation for a generation or so. "Let most of the fiction you read," I advise my young friends, "be at least twenty years old." It requires some such period to sift the local and ephemeral interest from the permanent merits which attract all generations alike.

"I never complained of my condition," said the Persian poet, Sardy, "but once, when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet, and became content with my lot."

Certainly virtue is like precious odors, most fragrant where they are incensed or crushed; for prosperity doth not discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.

It is a Chinese maxim, that for every man that does not work, and for every woman that is idle, somebody must suffer cold and hunger.

Never owe any man more than you are able to pay, and never allow any more than you are able to lose.

Religious Miscellany.

RELIGIOUS PUBLISHING.—The New York *Evangelist* gives some interesting statistics on this subject. It says: The annual amount received by the Old School Presbyterians, in behalf of publication, is between $130,000 and $140,000; and some 800,000 copies of their different publications are distributed, in part, through the agency of more than two hundred colporteurs. The Methodist Book Concern (North) reports for the present year a total expenditure of $382,000 for books and periodicals; the profits upon which amount to $37,000; their total assets reach to $660,000. The American Baptists (North) issue some 626 distinct works, more than one half of which are bound volumes. The Episcopal Society for promoting Evangelical Knowledge receives annually between $25,000 and $30,000. The Congregational Board of Boston is actively engaged in republishing the standard works of the New England divines; they already have a valuable list of volumes and tracts. The Swedenborgians and Unitarians are active in the same department of labor, and have issued a great number of works. The New School Presbyterian General Assembly has expended besides $8,179 55, and the Dutch Reformed Church has also made large contributions to the same object. Indeed the press was never before extensively wielded for religious purposes and its influence was never greater.

REVIVAL AT THE FIVE POINTS.—Every one must have heard of the "Five Points," New York city—a place made notorious by the squalid poverty, ignorance, vice and crime of those inhabiting that locality. The Christian *Intelligencer* says: "The House of Industry at the Five Points is now the scene of deep interest to all Christians. For some time this interest has been advancing. Last Wednesday night about thirty rose for prayer, varying in age from the child of ten to the hardened sinner of forty. Some who derided the work when it first commenced, are now among the anxious.

A young man of the Institution, some time ago, was placed in a situation in New Jersey, and before leaving, the superintendent addressed him some words about attending to the interests of his soul. A few days ago that young man called to thank the Superintendent for the instructions he had received. He has since become, as he hopes, a Christian, and has joined a church in the place where he resides. This was one of the "hard cases." The religious interest in this locality increases from week to week."

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.—The total number of Students in the Theological Seminaries of the Presbyterian Church, [O. S.,] is this year a little over 400. The following are the numbers, as near as can now be ascertained. When all the catalogues are published, we will give the number exactly.

Princeton, N. J. 181; Allegheny, Pa., 125; Union, Va., 16; Columbia, S. C., 42; Danville, Ky., 46. Total, 410.

This is much the largest number of Theological Students that the Presbyterian Church has ever had in one year. Let us continue to pray to, and praise, "The Lord of the harvest."—*Pres. Ho. F. Record.*

THEODORE PARKER has been compelled, by ill health, to resign his charge in Boston, temporarily, and will leave for the West Indies. His congregation supply his place and continue his salary.

The above statement, going the rounds of certain papers, is not correct. With the failure of Mr. Parker's health, the Music Hall enterprise collapses for the time being—forever, it is to be devoutly hoped.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN SPAIN.—The *Daily News* states that Sunday schools instituted in Madrid, under the auspices of several ladies of rank, have given rise to establishments of the same kind in many of the principal cities of Spain. A letter from Saragossa mentions their having been established in that city, under the direction of a committee, of which the Marchioness of Ayerce and Niviano and the Countess of Sobradial and Ataves are active members. These are Catholic Sunday schools no doubt established out of compassion to the ignorant children who have none to teach them, and are found running ragged and neglected about the streets; but it is remarkable that an institution so specially belonging to Protestantism should have been imported into such a thoroughly Catholic country, and perhaps they may issue in results not expected by their promoters.

TAKE CARE OF THE CHILDREN.—The efforts of the Catholics in our own land as well as in others, says the *Zion's Advocate*, have been directed to the young. The secret of their success in other countries has been in their having the control of the educational institutions. In these they could mould the minds of the young to their own faith; and for this purpose are striving to secure a controlling voice in the direction of our schools. Take care of the children then. Give them the Bible; in the school and out of it; at home and in the Sabbath school; let the children be thoroughly taught in the truths of the Word of God, and they will be secure against all the machinations of Popery.

BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Lucy P. Neerse, late of Shrewsbury, Mass., bequeathed $1,200 to the American Home Missionary Society, and to each of the following, $433: Society for Ameliorating the condition of the Jews, Seaman's Friend Society, and American Missionary Association.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anll has left legacies of $2,500 to the American Bible and Tract Societies each, besides other bequests to various objects, amounting in all to $2,000.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

THE JESUITS.—The Jesuits have sent eight missionaries to China, five to Syria, and others to South America and Madagascar.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1859.

A NEW NAME.

A name is not always an empty sound. Far from it. A good name is better than gold, yea dearer and more precious than life itself. It is an era, always well remembered, when a man is first honored with a title, which implies merit, and confers unusual privileges. A name with titles, is the name most conspicuous in history, and most sure to attract the attention if not admiration of contemporaries. The prefixes and suffixes have a power to so illumine the most unpretending and common patronymic, as to make it give out a splendor, at once all dazzling and intense. With the addition of new titles, the name rises in grandeur. Each title is an elevation; each elevation, the realization of new hopes, new dignities and new consciousness of superior greatness. Yet all this sinks into comparative insignificance beside that greater change which occasionally happens to a favored few; a change in itself so great, so transforming that the old name with all the titles which may star and glisten it, is laid by and a *new name* is assumed. The prince, the moment he touches the throne, takes his new name. The monk, the instant the triple crown rests upon his head, instead of the borrowed name of some patron saint, is known as Leo, Gregory or Pius.

Great talents, sometimes confer the honor of a new name—sometimes vast wealth—mighty conquests, high, noble birth. In every instance it requires something above the ordinary run of events. When bestowed it introduces the subject into a new sphere; it gives him as it were a new character, new powers as well as new dignities. It effects a change that must forever distinguish him from the masses, and henceforth he lives in a new world, and invests him with new functions.

Accustomed as we are to the untitled simplicity of a republican society and government, we cannot so fully appreciate the serious and significant import of a new name, as those on whom it is constantly imposed by the changes and fortunes of the titled classes—its true worth as well as meaning.

But look at the converted man in our midst. He is the bearer of a new name, such as no university, no potentate, no splendid series of events, however extraordinary and remarkable, can bestow. He bears the divine name of Christ. He is known among the principalities and powers in heaven, and among men on earth as CHRISTIAN.

This name is no empty, meaningless sound. To the regenerate it is all in all. It implies a new nature, a new life, a new sphere, a new kingdom, a new immortality, a new heaven as well as a new earth. It distinguishes him from the multitude. Henceforth a cloud of witnesses accompany him wherever he goes, and with intense gaze scrutinize all his acts. He is conspicuous as a king, for he is one of "a chosen people, a royal priesthood." Of him it is well said, "old things are passed away and all things are become new." He is not now the doomed rebel, but a child of God, a citizen of the commonwealth of angels, saints and spirits of just men made perfect; not now an outcast prodigal starving on husks, but an heir of eternal life, rich toward God in gold tried in the fire, and in the priceless pearls of the kingdom of heaven.

Fellow-Christian, bear this new name with honor to the grave; let its halo brighten day by day till you stand at the pearly gates of the city beyond the river, and then another new name will be given, written on the white stone. What it will be, its privileges, its glories, its "exceeding and eternal weight of glory," eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, nor hath it ever entered the heart of man to conceive.

DECADE SERMONS.

The sermons of Rev. S. H. Willey, of this city, preached on the tenth anniversary of his labors in California, are being published by his congregation, and copies of it will be for sale at this office and at Bancroft & Co.'s, and at Allen & Spiers, at 25 cents a copy.

A *decade sermon* is also due from the Rev. S. Woodbridge, of Benicia, who arrived in California on the same steamer with Mr. Willey, and who has nobly labored without interruption as a faithful and exemplary minister of the gospel in the place and over the church of his first charge. The above sermons, together with that of Rev. J. A. Benton of Sacramento, would compose a pamphlet of sermons of rare interest and worth. They would, we think, fitly and ably represent the growth of their respective pioneer denominations, as well as that of the general advance of the church as a whole, in connection with those various interests that ever accompany the establishment and rise of religion in a new country. We hope, therefore, at some time or other, to see them all together, either bound up as separate sermons, or parts of some identical volume. And here we cannot forbear a word as we think of those early pioneers of the ministry. They have remained steadfast where they first commenced. Other ministers who accompanied them in the early days of '49 and commenced similar labors, side by side, under circumstances as exciting, novel, and auspicious, have dropped away one by one; some have returned to their old homes, others have turned to other labors and callings—some, gone to their rest.

Ten years over one and the same church, in a country where the elements of society have rushed and swept in tempest-like drifts, and on its heaving surface, men alone were seen, men of prime, men who acknowledged none as peers but their like in vigor of thought, culture of intellect, boldness in enterprise, courage and decision in action, endurance in hardship,—are equivalent, at least, to twenty years of labor and care in ordinary times and places. Steadily and successfully have these men labored in their lot. Some of their people have grown rich, some have become very poor; many great hopes they have more than realized; and, alas, how many desolations and wrecks of moral character have they mourned and wept over. What burdens have they borne that shall not again fall upon those who may rise as their successors: but we forbear this train of thought; we leave to others to follow out and profit by it.

A BELL ROPE,

Manufactured from the first raised California Hemp, to ring a New England College Bell.

A coil of 1½ inch bell rope, manufactured by Messrs. Tubbs & Co., of San Francisco, was forwarded by Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, on board the ship *Golden Fleece*, which sailed Jan. 1st, 1859, directed to Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, to be used in ringing the new bell of the Chapel and Alumni Hall, which is to be dedicated at the next commencement in August, 1859. The rope is a fair specimen of California workmanship, and was manufactured for the purpose from hemp grown by Mr. J. R. Manney, in San Jose city, in 1857.

In August of that year, Rev. Eli Corwin, then of San Jose, and now of Honolulu, S. I., being present at the commencement when the Alumni of Williams were engaged in raising $12,000 to build a new Chapel and Alumni Hall, after the whole amount had been subscribed, rose and inquired if the plans and estimates submitted to the meeting by David Dudley Field, of New York, made provision for a new bell. Mr. Field replied, "Really I do not know, but I presume not. If the gentleman from California has it in his heart to present a bell, nothing can be more opportune or more acceptable."

"I come from a country where gold in my profession is not over-abundant," said Mr. C., "But if the gentleman from Vermont (Judge Isham) who having just come in, has had no opportunity to give, and who is much older, wiser and wealthier than myself, will give the bell, I will give the rope, which may with great propriety come from California."—"You will be notified of my acceptance of that offer *when you hear the bell ring*," said the Judge. The bell weighing over a thousand pounds is already suspended, and waits the arrival of the rope, which will reach its destination before the new Hall is finished. And so comes it to pass that the first rope made of California hemp is to ring the bell of a New England College. It is but justice to the several parties to say, that on learning the object for which the rope was to be used, Messrs. Tubbs & Co. declined receiving anything for manufacturing it, as did Mr. Manney for the hemp of which it was made. Messrs. McRuer & Merrill having also declined to receive any thing for its transportation, it so happens that the San Jose pastor did not joke at his own expense.

"A GOOD BILL."

So says the S. F. *National*, of Tuesday, March 15, 1859, in a long and special leader, of a bill introduced by Mr. Gregory, of Monterey, entitled—

"An Act to amend an Act concerning crimes and punishments, passed April 16th, 1850." The bill amends the act named, so that the defendant in a trial for assault and battery, may give in evidence to the jury, the opprobrious language used by the plaintiff towards the defendant, and that such jury would have the right to determine whether such words or language amount to the justification of assault and battery.

If such a bill ever becomes a law, every man will be virtually authorized to take the law into his own hands, and inflict summary, if not fatal punishment upon another; for it makes him in fact a judge of what constitutes opprobrious language, and on the proof of it before a jury, assault and battery becomes a justifiable act in law. It gives a man full license to provoke a quarrel—call out some offensive and harsh epithets—and under cover of these, consummate the most diabolical plot that human hatred and revenge can scheme against an unsuspecting victim. We hope, though it be against hope, no such bill will pass the Legislature, or ever become a law. It is hard for us to conceive how any good citizen can ask for a law like it.

We can conceive how those whose instincts, passions and habits, mark them as rowdies and bullies, must exult in prospect of such an event. They can ask for no better license to let loose their lawless and vindictive instincts upon society, than the enactment of such a law; a law which makes words, uttered perhaps in the sudden frenzy of passion—in the insanity of partial or complete intoxication—or perhaps in reply to language equally harsh and stinging: a shield to cover, defend, the veriest ruffian who may chose to waylay another, and do in secret what he could not with impunity do boldly and openly.

Stringent as the present law is—which does not allow language, let it be ever so harsh or bitter—to justify blows on a man's person, juries are often too willing to construe even a motion of the body, or some imaginary blow concealed in a certain attitude or gesture, as justifiable cause of assault and battery; what will it be therefore, when it comes to words. What latitude of construction; what liberal interpretation will not rowdies plead, will not juries give, in defense of every single case that may possibly come up? Who will ever be convicted then, when now with the present law so few are ever brought to justice?

Would that we could say, we are *confident* the bill will not pass the Assembly even if it does the Senate, but how can we—we think of the Sunday Law—of the backward step on the Gambling Law, and the strong affinity of this last bill for the temper and style of men that can consent to such things, and say that if it does not become a law, we shall be happily disappointed.

GAMBLING LAW.

One of the champions of the anti-Sunday Law movement, comes out boldly for the license of public gambling. The gambling fraternity have no love for a law which makes their profession a State's Prison offence; and they will of course leave no stone unturned, no means untried to effect a change, whereby the law, instead of sending them to the State's prison, will operate simply as a license.

It is said the law is too stringent; therefore a dead letter. If it is a dead letter, why do the wax-fingered gentry fear it, or object to it? Why do they go into the darkest retreats; why guard the doors of their most secret dens, so that no officer of justice can enter, except it be through roofs, or by some extraordinary strategem? A dead letter! Have our readers forgotten how, only about a month ago, a certain Charles Stanley, a convicted gambler, made a most desirous and precipitate exit from the State, in the *John L. Stephens*, leaving his $1000 bonds to be cared for as best they could? Why and what need of such a flight, if the law is a dead letter? The law is not dead—the closed doors prove it a living law—the darkness that enshrouds the gambling hell, proclaims it a law of terror and power; and the flight of convicted gamesters, stamps it, as indeed a "terror to evil doers."

To alter the law at all, unless it is to make it more stringent, more merciless, is to take a step backward. Let it not be done. Gamblers have had their day. First they rioted without law, they were princes and nabobs in the land; next they made gain of law. The license act made them respectable. On the payment of a nominal sum, they were allowed to pursue their diabolical, heartless and ruinous calling, to the misery and beggary of hundreds of families; to the utter ruin, infamy and lasting degradation of thousands of young men, who but for this awful vice, would have been useful to society, and an honor to their friends and themselves. It is too much, therefore, at this late day, after we have declared it a felony to ask a repeal, or virtually license it. It is the most barefaced and unblushing presumption, yet attempted on the intelligence and character of our citizens. It is enough to make our head hang down in shame, to find ourselves confronted by the poor disguise of a *dead law* morality, a resurrection dress put upon as monstrous a vice as ever cursed the State, and be told that we have gone too far in attempting to put gamblers in the State Prison; that we must levy a fine against them simply, and let them go as in days of old.

Too stringent! That is the sole and only reason. What villain can not say the same, of the law that condemns him to the pillory or the gallows?

We had indeed flattered ourselves that as a State, we had advanced so far in self-respect and good morals, as to crush out the last and least hope of the gambler ever regaining his lost sceptre. Mr. Sheridan's gambling bill, however, and Mr. Pixley's bold and forward advocacy of it, must convince us of the contrary. We are glad to see the noble and earnest protests uttered by the press against it.

The San Francisco *Herald* of last Monday says of the proposed bill—

It so modifies the penalties of the old law that, if passed, it will virtually license gambling. If there is any evil that should be checked with the most stringent and merciless enactments, it is gambling. Who can estimate the misery, the crime, the broken hearts, caused by this terrible vice? In California, more than in any other part of the world, have the bad effects of gambling been most extensive and destructive. An improved condition of things was brought about a few years since, by the passage of a law making gambling a felony, punishable with imprisonment in the State Prison. The public "hells" had to close their doors, and only in dark and hidden places gambling was able to be carried on. It is to be hoped the law will remain as stringent as before.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

We put on record the names of those who voted for and against the Sunday Law. For it:

Messrs. And, Banks, Barclay, Briggs, Burdick, Cherry, Condee, Davis, G. A. Douglass, Dunlap, Ellis, Fuller, Imus, Jackson, Lynch, Mahrin, Mathews, Mount, Rodgers, Shannon, Sheridan, Sloss, Springer, Squires, Taylor, Tipton, Watkins and Whitney—21.

Against it:

Messrs. Armstrong, Buck, Caine, Caldwell, Coleman, Cutler, Daggett, Dow, Eagon, Hancock, Hill, Holman, Howe, Lamar, Laspeyre, Lefever, Lull, Moore of Nevada, Murray, Pico, Pixley, Roane, Robberson, Shepard, Slingerland, Tully, Wing, Whitman, and Mr. Speaker—28.

On a subsequent motion to reconsider the "indefinite postponement" of the bill, Mr. Moore, of this city voted with the opponents of the Sunday Law. To the San Francisco delegation therefore, is due the defeat of a law so much needed, and so loudly prayed for by the majority of our best as well as leading citizens. Many who voted for HILL, LULL, MOORE, PIXLEY and SHEPARD, will doubtless remember them when they come up again at subsequent elections. We mention them in particular, for we know they have wantonly misrepresented their constituents.

If, however, we are at fault in our statement; if they rightly represent the party which elected them, and the people whom they pride themselves in calling their constituents, we confess to a blunder which by Napoleon's standard, is worse than a crime But in respect to all who opposed and defeated the measure, we have no harsh, unjust terms or names to apply. We cannot conceive, however, on what grounds they could consistently do as they did. It was a matter wisely recommended by the Governor in his annual message—it was known that with certain amendments and alterations, it would meet the approval of the Supreme Court—and besides, the people themselves, had in the most unmistakable and emphatic manner, expressed their desire for, and even demanded, the enactment of a Sunday Law.

It was not simply the voice of a sect or party, but the laborer, the merchant and the great mass of citizens which constitute the strength and pride of society: all united in earnest and repeated petitions for the passage of a law, which could not but redound to the best interests of the State.

It could not have been for reasons growing out of tender and immaculate regards for the conscientious scruples of *some* of their constituents, inasmuch as they themselves have given but too little evidence of having a conscience, if indeed it is to be supposed that they know that there is such a thing as conscience at all. How mightily men will wrangle about religious rights and liberty, and the sacredness of conscience, and to what lengths they will go to preserve inviolable its holy sanctions, who have but little practical knowledge of religion or conscience, or anything of the sort, and whose great glory lies in ignoring such *moral twaddle*.

We are much obliged to Mr. Banks for presenting in his plain, matter of fact style, arguments and facts in support of the law, which took away the last objection that could possibly be raised against the law, and which also compelled those who voted against it, to vote with a most willful and wicked determination, against a measure which they *must have known*, had for its sole end and purpose, the promotion of the best interests of society, and the good morals of the whole community.

THE SHASTA TROUBLES.

A portion of the miners in Shasta county have recently driven the Chinese from the gold diggings in their vicinity. The Sheriff fearing, as some say, for the emoluments of his office derived from the foreign miner's tax collected from the "Celestials," undertook to interfere in their behalf, and succeeded so far as to make himself particularly ridiculous. No violence being used by the miners it was found impossible to convict them of any wrong doing, and the whole thing has assumed a farcical shape. It is difficult to say what ought to be done with the Chinese in our State; that their presence is injurious in many respects and demoralizing in the State, cannot be denied. Still, as the law does not allow us to prevent their coming, the question,—"What shall be done with them?" assumes a serious shape.

ST. PATRICK, AND THE IRISH.

We issue our paper this week on a most suspicious day. St. Patrick's Day. Extensive arrangements have been made by our Irish citizens, to celebrate it in a manner worthy of the man whose memory is so sacred to them, and of themselves as countrymen of a most illustrious and worthy saint. The movement has the published approval of the Reverend Clergy, and the unqualified sanction of His Grace, the Archbishop of the Diocese of San Francisco.

In the *Bulletin* of Tuesday, the 15th inst., "an address of Irish citizens," in other words a protest "to Bishop Alemany," is published, accompanied with some seventy-four names. The address remonstrates against a public celebration of St. Patrick's Day, for several reasons. Some of them are as follows:

"We think that all such public exhibitions of Irishmen, as a distinct class, are unproductive of any good, and tend rather to degrade than exalt our fellow-countrymen."

There seems to be some truth in this objection, and to us it appears to be sensible and well taken.

"They expose Irish Catholics to ridicule, and unfounded suspicions and jealousy amongst a great portion of their American fellow-citizens."

The same may be said of this:

"They subject the reverend clergy of our faith to the stereotyped calumny of interfering in politics; and they engender bitter feelings in the community."

How comes it to pass that *politics* have any thing to do with St. Patrick's Day? Yet here is the fact taken for granted, without even the suspicion of a doubt, as to the knowledge of the Archbishop that such is the case. The address or protest is based on this *political* feature, as a strong point of objection. If so, that is, if there is any political management about it, then the remonstrants convict their Bishop and clergy of "interfering in politics," and we are left to the strongest suspicions that this is not the first and only time that the Reverend Clergy of the Roman Catholic church have interfered in politics, and we as strongly suspect it will not be the last. But to have their own flock convict them of it, is the "unkindest cut of all."

"In fine, we are opposed to converting the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral into an arena for political purposes. Such proceedings furnish to the enemies of the Catholic faith the pretext for the Vandal outrages that have brought indelible disgrace upon Charleston, Philadelphia and other Atlantic cities. We do not desire similar scenes enacted upon the shores of the Pacific, and therefore respectfully request that your Grace will interfere and suppress this movement."

This objection, we think, is not well taken. The Bishop and the clergy are supposed to know what may and what may not be allowed in the Catholic church better than the people.

Again, the Cathedral is the property of the Bishop, and in him is vested the power, and the right to convert it "*into an arena for political purposes*," if he thinks best. With the Papal church, "The end justifies the means," is a cardinal doctrine, and if "politics" or any thing else will subserve the great interests of the church, why not open all the Cathedrals in Papaldom to give it welcome. The Bishops hold the keys, and when they open, who will order them to shut the doors, *vice versa*.

And besides, is not St. Patrick as good a Saint as is found on the Calendar? To close the doors of even the "*basement*" of the church upon him, it is certainly not treating him with the respect and consideration due to a Saint.

But the signers of the "address" have overlooked two of the most cogent as well as historical reasons against the celebration of the day. For their benefit we will mention them.

In the first place the Irish ought not to celebrate the day as an exclusively Irish festival, because St. Patrick was not himself an Irishman.

History tell us that he was born about the year 372, A. D., of a British family, and was named Succat. Usser, Brit. Eccl. Antiq. says "*In baptismo haud Patricium, sed Succat.*"—*D'Abigne.*

"On the picturesque banks of the Clyde, not far from Glasgow, in the Christian village of Bonavern, now Kilpatrick, a little boy, of tender heart, lively temperament and indefatigable activity, passed the earlier part of his life." This little boy was afterwards St. Patrick. Born in Scotland, and of British parentage, not a drop of Irish blood, therefore, in his veins. The English and the Scotch must renounce their claims before the Irish can claim him as bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh.

But how came he to be such a famous Irishman? Irish pirates carried him off with two of his sisters who were one day playing near the sea shore, and all three were sold in Ireland to the petty chieftain of some Pagan clan. By his master, Succat was sent into the fields to feed swine.

The other reason we suggest is, that St. Patrick never was a Roman Catholic. He was born of Christian parents. His father was a deacon of the church of Bonavern. By his father and mother especially, he was instructed in the doctrines of the Bible, as taught not by Rome, but by those early Christians who came from the ports of Asia Minor, Greece, Alexanderia; pious men from the banks of the Meander or the Hermus. He was born when Christianity was in its formation state in Britain, which formation is denominated by historians not papistical, but the Oriento-Apostolical.

It was in after years, long after St. Patrick was dead, that Rome established in Britain, the "dominion of the priest, and salvation of forms."

"It was while alone in the solitary pastures" of Ireland, "without priest and without temple, that the young slave . . . turned repenting towards that meek Saviour of whom Conchesser (his mother) had so often spoken." No, this herdsman from the banks of the Clyde, was a true born Christian, but never a disciple of Rome.

He indeed deserves the enthusiastic admiration of all Ireland to the end of time, for to that then pagan and benighted land he preached with the zeal and fervor of an Apostle, the great living doctrines of Christianity, and in the name of that Christianity, a remonstrance must be entered against the church of Rome appropriating for its "political purposes" the influence which the good name of St. Patrick can bestow.

THE HESPERION.—We are indebted to the Editress of the *Hesperion*, Mrs. Day, for a copy of her work in advance of its regular issue, and we take great pleasure in saying it is a work alike creditable to her genius and energy, to her contributors and to California. The likeness of the worthy old pioneer, Yount, of Napa valley, and the beautiful plate of California birds it contains, are well worth the price of the work, and the contributions of McDonald, Soule, Delano and other well known California writers, give it a character of real ability such as has never before been combined in any publication in this State. It is to be hoped it will meet with the success it really deserves; should it do so, it will be found in every house on the Pacific coast.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

REV. W. C. BOARDMAN.—In accordance with the wishes of the people of Los Angeles, has concluded to remain with them. The *Vineyard* says:

The audience which listened to the Rev. Mr. Boardman on Sunday last, were highly gratified with the announcement by him, that he had resolved to pitch his tent in our midst and become one of us. The number of those who have attended, since the commencement of service by Mr. Boardman, has been on the increase; and as in his sermon, controlled by the signs of the times, he foretold the future, so we prophesy, that under his ministration, the good work will flourish until a congregation will be brought together, through the influence of which, society in this city will be immeasurably benefitted.

To decide is to act. Steps are already taken to erect a church edifice—the ladies having taken the lead. We predict a decided success. A sewing Society has been organized with the following officers:

President, Mrs. W. E. Boardman; Vice do., Mrs. T. J. White; Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Hoyt; Treasurer, Mrs. N. A. Potter; Managers, Mrs. I S. K. Ogier, Mrs. B. D. Wilson, Mrs. E. J. C. Newen, Mrs. Wm. Perry, and Miss M. Hereford.

A Presbyterian Church, N. S., has recently been organized in Healdsburg under the ministerial labors of Rev. J. Pierpont.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, late Rector of the Episcopal Church tn Petaluma, has accepted a call from the Episcopal Church in Marysville, and has entered upon his duties already.

Rev. Mr. McDonald who was for a long time Rector of the Episcopal Church in Coloma, has been appointed a general missionary in the State by Bishop Kip, and supplies by his occasional services, the vacant churches of his denomination in Napa, Coloma and Petaluma.

Rev. V. D. Collins who for a while supplied the Baptist Church in this city, has received and accepted a call from a church in Philadelphia. He left last week via China and Europe for his new field.

PRAYER MEETING OF THE VARIOUS CHURCHES.

A union of the side-hill churches, to wit, the First Congregational, the First Baptist, the Powell street M. E. and the First Presbyterian churches, has been effected by the several pastors and others for the purpose of holding prayer-meetings every evening for four weeks, beginning next Monday evening at the Congregational Church. The meetings are to be held in each of the above churches, alternating a week at a time, and will be conducted by the different pastors exchanging every evening. A good degree of religious interest has been on the increase in each of the churches named for some time; and this concert of prayer is not to create, but rather to develope the spirit of prayer and interest for souls, that already exists. What further measures will be taken at the end of four weeks will be determined altogether by the state of things then. It is needless, even, to suggest, that all in connection with these churches make it a matter of personal privilege, as well as duty, to attend these meetings faithfully and punctually. We are told that the exercises will commence just at the time set, and close as promptly at the expiration of the hour. We have heard, also, of the probability of the down town, or valley churches, comprising six or seven in number, entering into a similar arrangement. If it can be done we hope no effort will be spared to bring it about. Thousands here need the prayers, the united as well as individual, of christians. While our theaters are crowded every evening of the week, Sundays and all, and while the votaries of the world spare neither money nor time in their pursuit of pleasure, let them see that Christians are equally earnest in seeking their salvation; that they, too, can crowd the sanctuaries of God to unite in mighty and prevailing prayer for the pentacostal baptism of mercy and eternal life.

THE CLERGY AND THE DIVORCED.

The last case which has come to our knowledge is this. Capt. Blackstone called upon the Rev. Mr. Ewer, Rector of Grace Church, and requested him to marry him. Upon enquiry, Mr. Ewer found that Capt. B. was divorced from his former wife, not on Scripture grounds, but from incongeniality of disposition, and accordingly he refused to perform the service as contrary to the laws of the Episcopal church. Capt. B. then called upon Bishop Kip and urged him to authorize Mr. Ewer to perform the service. This the Bishop not only decidedly refused, but pointed out to Capt. B. the sinfulness of his conduct in the divorce and its aggravation by his attempt at a re-marriage. Capt. B.'s next move was to call upon Dr. Scott, by whom he was married in Calvary church. The sequel to this wretched business is told in the following notice which appeared last week in the Sacramento *Union*.

TO THE PUBLIC.—On the 3d of March, inst., I was married at Dr. Scott's Church, in this city, to Mrs. Josephine M. Kline, alias Slack. On the 7th inst. she (without the slightest cause) absconded from my home, in this city. This morning I received a letter from her, dated March 8, in Sacramento, alleging the cause of her sudden departure to be that in fingering amoog my papers she discovered two deeds of property in my son's name (Thomas Hart Benton Blackstone), which I purchased before I paid my addresses to her. This has nothing to do with my home and Lagoon property, nor have my two children, or any one else, any claim whatever upon my homestead. This, I apprehend, was merely a pretext. If she waits for me to come for her she will wait until doom's day. I hereby forewarn all persons from crediting Mrs. Josephine M. Blackstone on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

NATHANIEL BLACKSTONE.

San Francisco, March 9, 1859.

The Sacramento Daily *Bee* thus comments on the above.

The above was dated "San Francisco March 9, 1859." The person alluded to was married to Geo. W. Kline, who attempted to murder her in this city some time ago—all of which it is probable Mr. Blackstone knew; consequently he has no right to complain at any thing his so-called wife may do. She committed a crime in marrying him on the 3d of March, and he doubtless knew it, so he had better drop the subject. He "caught a Tartar," and few people will sympathise with him however much his happiness may be disturbed by the loss of his "better half."

We cannot but admire Bishop Kip and his clergy for the bold and consistent course they have ever taken in rebuking a custom, though it be sanctioned by law, which essentially demoralizes and corrupts the best morals of society. No law could make this practice of indiscriminate divorce, respectable, if the clergy were but united in earnest and practical denunciation of it.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The DASHAWAYS are doing a noble work in their way—upwards of eighty already belong to the Order, and the President, who is also Chief of the Fire Department, bids fair to be the most stirring and eloquent temperance lecturer in the State. All who have joined this organization, have so far sacredly kept the pledge, and show their interest in it by inducing other firemen to join their cold water ranks.

The SONS OF TEMPERANCE in this city are receiving every week large accessions. In the Golden Gate and Excelsior Divisions, upwards of seventy have been initiated since the first of January. Candidates are flocking in from all classes of society: the day laborer, the worthy, industrious mechanic, the dapper looking clerk, the lawyer, the judge, the preacher, join hand in hand in the good work. Some for example, others for self preservation.

A DIVISION of S. of T. has also been recently organized in Oakland under most favorable and encouraging auspices. The Mayor elect of the city is one of the members, besides other prominent and leading citizens.

REV. I. S. DIEHL, we understand, intends to make a temperance tour through the State shortly, taking with him Sewall's stomach charts, with which to illustrate his lectures. Brother D. is well known throughout the country as an able and indefatigable lecturer, and will doubtless be successful in this new effort.

LIQUOR IN CALIFORNIA.—The Sacramento *Register* informs us the estimate of the liquor dealers in San Francisco, is that 2,880,000 gallons of liquor are yearly consumed in California by a population of 500,000. A moderate allowance for temperance men, women and children, added to the Chinese who use other stimulants, and Indians who are unable to procure liquor, would be, certainly not less than one-half of the whole number, leaving but 250,000 persons to consume this fearful quantity of liquid poison. This would be equal to eleven gallons per year to each one, and if consumed in equal proportions daily, would be sufficient to keep the whole army of drinkers stupidly drunk the whole time for more than a month each year. On the other hand, if the active poison contained in the sea of liquor was extracted, it would be sufficient to poison them every one at least a dozen times over every twelve months.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

All the late advices from Europe represent the situation of Italy as being such as to give great reason to expect trouble in that quarter which may give rise to a general war in which France and Sardinia will be on one side, and probably Austria and other nations on the other. The various governments are raising men, concentrating their armies, casting cannon, etc., apparently preparing for a struggle. Many, however, believe that no war will take place, that it is all a piece of diplomatic deception played off to enable the powers of despotism to keup down the people and fasten still stronger the chains which deprive them of the common rights of mankind.

CONVICTED OF CRUELTY TO A SEAMAN.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, Henry W. Sherman, chief officer of the bark What Cheer, indicted for cruel and unusual punishment of a seaman, named Alexander Gallagher, on the 6th day of February last, was on Monday tried and found guilty by the jury, the verdict being accompanied with a recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. In consideration of certain extenuating circumstances, such as the insubordination of the sailor, &c., the Judge fined the defendant only $40.

EASTERN NEWS.

The Overland Mail arrived yesterday morning with dates from St. Louis to Feb. 21st, anticipating what may come by the steamer via Panama. Hereafter we shall get most of our Eastern news over the plains. From the three several arrivals overland since our last issue, we compile the following summary of the most important:

Washington Items.

Feb. 18.—The President to-day transmitted a message to the Senate. The following is the substance of it in few words:

To the Senate and House of Representatives—The brief period which remains of your Session, and the great urgency and importance of Legislative action before its termination for the protection of American citizens and their property, whilst in transit across the Isthmus routes, between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, render it my duty again to recall the subject to your notice.

After setting forth the whole matter at length, he therefore earnestly recommends to Congress to pass a law conferring on the President the power to protect the lives and property of American citizens in the cases indicated. He concludes by saying, having thus recommended to Congress a measure which he deems necessary and expedient for the interests and honor of the country, he leaves the whole subject to their wisdom and decision.

The appropriation bills are yet to be acted upon. There is a strong probability that the Committee of Ways and Means will report one or more tariff bills, and the indications are favorable that a revised tariff bill will pass the House at least.

THE OCEAN MAILS.—The Ocean Mail Steamer bill reported on the 14th, from the Committee on Ways and Means, proposes the appropriation of $62,500 for carrying the mail from New Orleans to San Francisco, by way of Tehuantepec.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.—The Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill has passed the House, and appropriates $1,274,500.

The Cuba bill was taken up as the special order.

Thompson, of Ky., spoke two hours against the acquisition, in a facetious strain. He opposed the whole warlike tendency of our people.

In the House, February 16th, a bill was reported providing for a temporary government for Arizona.

Secretary of the Interior has asked an appropriation of $20,000 for taking the census of Kansas, with the view of its admission into the Union.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.—Mr. Merrill's bill, appropriating about 5,000,000 acres of land, to be divided among the several States, according to the Federal representation, for the establishment and promotion of the mechanical arts, has been finally disposed of by passing both Houses.

TWO TREATIES WITH CHINA.—The State Department had received two important treaties from China—one adjusting all claims upon that country, and the other regulating the commercial relations and scale of duties between the two countries. These treaties are regarded of the highest importance and are entirely satisfactory to the Administration.

INDIAN TREATIES.—The Senate, in Executive session, ratified the Dacotah Indian treaty, by which an extensive tract of country is secured to the United States. The motion which was made during the last session to reconsider the vote by which the treaty with the Senecas and Tonamawdas was ratified, having been withdrawn, the treaty is now in force.

SLAVERS INDICTED.—Savannah, Ga. February 12. The Grand Jury has found true bills against Capt. Corrie and three others, implicated in the slave trade in connection with the yacht *Wanderer*. They are now in prison.

STATE NEWS.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Number of admissions, discharges, deaths, and elopements from December 31, 1858, to February 28, 1859:

Number in the Asylum December 31, 1858,	275
Number admitted in Jan'y and Feb'y, 1859,	46
Number treated, - - - - -	321
No. discharged in January and Feb'y, 1859,	15
No. died " " "	5
No. eloped " " "	1
Total discharges, deaths and elopements, -	21
Number remaining in the Asylum, February 28, 1859, - - - - -	300

STOCK RAISERS' CONVENTION.—We learn from a large stock owner that there is to be a meeting of those interested, on the Alameda side, held at San Antonio or Clinton, on the 15th of May, to arrange some plan by which all the various brands in that section can be gathered and recorded, and other measures adopted to promote the interest of stock raisers.—*Cal. Farmer.*

PROPERTY IN TULARE.—The Mariposa *Gazette* says, since the abundant rains with which the country has been recently blest, no section has shown greater signs of prosperity than Tulare county. The county of that name is destined, very soon, to be one of the wealthiest and most prosperous in the State. The only drawback to its universal prosperity that we have noticed, was the admission of nine new attorneys-at-law, at the last term of the District Court.

NAVIGATION OF LAKE BIGLER.—Messrs. Sears and Acheson, of the Valley, have been, for some time past, engaged in constructing a boat, designed for a pleasure craft, to ply the waters of Lake Bigler. It will be sloop-rigged; and of the capacity of about five tons. The lake is said to be about sixty miles long and twenty-five miles wide. We think, however, that its size is somewhat over estimated. It is situated high up in the Sierras, between what is known as the first and second Summits. It forms the source of the main Truckee river, and abounds in fine salmon and trout. The scenery about it is wild and romantic beyond description.—*Carson Valley Enterprise.*

BRANCH STATE PRISON.—The bill to authorize the construction of a branch State Prison has passed the Senate, and will probably pass the House.

THE DEEPEST SNOW.—At the upper reservoir of the Murphy's ditch, some thirty-five miles southeast of the Big Trees, the snow is reported to be twenty-one feet deep on the average.—*San Andres Independent.*

CATTLE AND HOGS IN TULARE.—A gentleman, recently arrived from Tulare county, informs us there are great numbers of fat cattle and fat hogs now on the road from that county and from Fresno, and destined for market in the mines. He saw one drove of hogs, on King's river, numbering four hundred, and the men in charge had a wagon load of acorns on which the porkers were to lunch while crossing the plains.—*Mariposa Gazette.*

INCREASE OF THE GARDENING INTEREST IN CALAVERAS COUNTY.—It is cheering to know that an unusual number of fruit trees and vines are being purchased and planted by the farmers, gardners and vinters of Calaveras county, this spring. Every available spot of ground is being fenced in and planted with the best varieties which our market affords.—*S. A. Indpendent.*

From the *Nevada Journal*, we learn that B. H. Ackerman had his spine broken by the caving of a mining bank, at Hunt's Hill, on Wednesday. He was at work in the Alpha Company's claim.

SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE.—Miss Charlotte Lampe suddenly disappeared from the residence of her sister, in this city, on Sunday morning last. She is said to have been engaged to a young man living in the valleys below, and had her wedding garments ready. Her betrothed came to see her last week, and was stopping in town at the time of her disappearance. She left, taking no clothes with her, and unseen by any one. Her disappearance is shrouded in mystery. Miss Lampe is a young lady of good reputation, and her sudden disappearance has filled the breasts of her friends with anxieties and fears on her account.—*Nevada Journal.*

THE SUTTER CLAIM.—A dispatch, dated Washington City, D. C., Feb. 15th, from Volney E. Howard, Esq., to Eugene F. Gillespie, of Sacramento, forwarded by the last Overland Mail, states that the Sutter claim (including Sacramento city) had been confirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court—and that the twenty-two leagues, or surplus grant, was remanded for further proceedings.

The following items are from the San Diego *Herald*:

WANTED.—A tailor, a shoemaker, a watchmaker and a gunsmith are much wanted in this place. Mechanics of every description will find San Diego an eligible location. A good milliner would also do well here.

Probably a few permanent resi-*dents* are also wanted.

WHALING AT SAN DIEGO.—Our whale fishers in the bay have been extremely fortunate lately. A week or so ago they captured five whales in the space of five days. They will average 35 or 40 barrels of oil. One hundred men might find profitable employment in our Bay.

SLAVERY IN NEW MEXICO.—The Legislative Council of New Mexico, have incorporated a slavery protecting clause in one of their recent statute laws. This is the entering wedge for the advancement of the "peculiar institution."

MASTERLY INACTIVITY.—San Diego is now the largest and thinliest populated county in the State, yet it could be made the richest and most populous. A little wise statesmanship and "masterly inactivity," is all that is necessary to make everybody rich, happy and contented.

Purchase of Sheep.

The Los Angeles *Star*, of Feb. 26th, says that Don Joaquin Perea, Jesus Luna and Vincente Otero, who had recently arrived at Los Angeles from New Mexico, with 35,000 head of sheep, have bought 15,000 head from Don Rafael Luna, who came in company with them, at $3 50 per head. They started on Feb. 25th for the upper country.

Indian Depredations.

The reports of Indian depredations have been frequent this week, says the *Southern Vineyard* of Feb. 26th. Tibbets and Hart had their wagon horses, four in number, stolen from their place, the Canada of Berdugo. They pursued the Indians into the mountains, when the Indians, seeing they were persued, shot the horses with poisoned arrows, and made their escape. J. D. Henry lost a number of valuable horses from the vicinity of the Monte. We also hear that a band of mares have been stolen from a rancho in our neighborhood.

Road to the Southern Mines.

The Santa Cruz *Sentinel* says: We are pleased to chronicle the fact that further and more substantial improvements are to be made on the road running through Pacheco's Pass to the Tulare Valley and the Southern mines. A meeting was held last Monday at San Jose, at which the project was fully considered and a company organized for the purpose of carrying out the proposed improvements. The present road through the pass has been of great benefit to the farmers of Gilroy, San Juan and Pajaro valleys, in affording an easy and direct access to the mines, where there is always a good market for the products of the agriculturalist, and we are credibly informed that more produce is sent from Pajaro to the mines by this route, and at a better profit, than to San Francisco.

Honey Lake Valley.

The Plumas *Argus* says, that notwithstanding the unusual severity of the present winter, stock of all kinds is fat, and running out on the grass, at Honey Lake Valley. The ground has not been covered with snow during the season, more than three or four days at a time.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 14.—The Grand Jury have found true bills against Selvas and Mares, consignees, and Capt. Capineras with fitting out the bark *Angelica* for the slave trade.

MINING ITEMS.

MINING IN TUOLUMNE COUNTY.—We take the following from the Sonora *Herald*:

Messrs. Griffin & Co. are making good wages in the gulch back of our office. The party working the Theatre lot have made good wages for their labor. The gold found by all these companies is coarse.

We learn that there is every prospect of a prosperous mining season at Shaw's Flat. The miners have commenced work, and the claims generally promise to pay well.

Fifty tons of quartz from their own claim, crushed in Street & Soulby's mill last week, yielded 48 lb. 8 oz.

NEVADA COUNTY.—The following is from the *Nevada Journal*:

MONTEZUMA DIGGINGS.—John Parham & Co., after a long effort, have succeeded in getting their claims fairly open. They are now taking out from $1,000 to $1,200 per week. The prospects are very flattering for good diggings for years to come.

The Keystone company has been making for three or four weeks past about $1,600 per week. Twenty hands are employed in the claims.

The Scotch company adjoining the Keystone on the east, is not in, but soon will be with a fine chance for success.

The Irish company's claims are about dug out. They have been among the best.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.—The San Andreas *Independent* informs us as follows:

At Poverty Bar, miners are taking out from three to forty dollars per day to the hand. The weekly purchases of gold dust sum up about $15,000.

Bear Mountain and the hills towards the head of Murray creek have been covered with snow for the fourth time.

Dunning & Co., near Cave City, took out $516 last week, with four hands.

EL DORADO COUNTY.—The Placerville *Observer* says: An experienced miner, who is thoroughly posted in all the diggings of this region, informs us that a rich and extensive gold field lies between this city and Newtown, which hitherto has scarcely been touched on account of the scarcity of water. The late rains have supplied the deficiency and the miners are flocking into the new diggings in great numbers. Since the senttlement on this coast, the mining region has never been more abundantly supplied with water than at present, and we have the fullest assurance that the gold harvest will be heavier this spring in the dry diggings than ever before since the spring of 1850.

AMADOR COUNTY.—The *Sentinel* says, the late rains have supplied the various ditches in this county with ample water to keep the miners in constant employment for at least two months to come, should no more fall for that length of time. The hills around about us are completely covered with a thick coating of snow, which, when the warm weather comes on, will melt and give us another freshet. Amador is safe.

IT TAKES MONEY TO MINE.—We learn that the discoverer of the Louisville and Spanish Flat quartz vein, about which we have heard so much of late, has been for years past in abject poverty, and was compelled to relinquish the greater portion of his claim in order to procure the actual necessaries of life while he was engaged in prospecting. The mine is probably rich enough, however, to supply a hundred men with fortunes, and if the discoverer will take care of his remaining interest, it will be amply sufficient for him and his posterity. —*Placerville Observer.*

BUTTE COUNTY.—The *Record* of February 26th has the following item:

Several practical miners and others have lately made an examination of the new diggings on the bluff at the upper end of Oroville, and have come to the conclusion that their richness and extent have not been over estimated, but they are capable of affording lucrative and permanent employment to a host of miners.

GOOD DIGGINGS NEAR PORT WINE.—We learn from the *Mountain Messenger*, published at La Porte, Sierra county, that the Indian Queen Tunnel Company, at Tregaskis Flat, near Port Wine, recently struck gravel which prospects forty-two cents to the pan. The boys are now sinking a shaft for air, which will be completed in about two weeks, at which time the company intend to put on twenty hands to work day and night. Shares in the Indian Queen Tunnel could have been purchased for three hundred dollars apiece two weeks since; now they are held at the moderate sum of three thousand dollars.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.—The following is from the San Andreas *Independent* of last Saturday:

The miners at Central Hill generally appear to be doing very well. Bright & Co. washed up last week. Their dirt yielded $3,400. In the tunnel claim of Ellis & Co. they are realizing $7 a day to the hand. Simpson & Broughton's claim is paying richer than ever. Mr. Hamilton has an excellent claim. Late prospects show an ounce to $20 to the pan, on the ledge. Bodee & Co. are engaged in washing up tailings on their old claim, realizing therefrom $6 to the man. Harkins Bros. are doing very well. Their surface claim at the head of Indian Gulch pays $6 per day to the hand; they have also struck a very good claim at the foot of Worth's Hill. The Hong Kong Tunnel, Bright's Flat, which is worked and owned exclusively by Chinamen pays $5 a day to each "John." The General Harrison claim on Cronk's Flat is paying liberally.

A friend from Lancha Plana, informs us that Hall, Allen & Co., of that place, took from their claim, lately, $3,000 as the proceeds of four men's labor for one week. Our friend also states that a large number of the claims in and around Lancha are paying from $8 to $10 per day. He reports very lively times in that neighborhood.

We are also informed that the Washington Ranch Co., at Old Gulch, obtained prospects last Tuesday, of from an ounce to $22 to the pan. The same company from the labor of one man, in less than 150 days, washed up $7000.

A few days since, a lump of pure gold was found by some miners at Gopher Diggings, southeast of Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county, amounting to $680.—*Calaveras Chronicle, 12th inst.*

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Since the late rains, the miners at Agua Fria have all been busy at work, and are well paid for their labor. Messrs White & Rudy are averaging $25 to the hand per day. This is the "star" claim on the Agua Fria, situated above Princeton.

Messrs. Winn & Graham	$10 00	per hand.
" Cookin, Dalton & Co.	8 50	" "
" M'Cland & Co.	7 50	" "
" Harbor, Allen & Co.	7 00	" "
" Goff, Helm & Holmes	12 00	" "
" Brown & Co.	6 00	" "
Mr. Platt	$55 00	thrown up dirt
" Ratjes	20 00	" "
" Johnson	12 00	" "

and also made wages during the summer while throwing it up.

Messrs. Coffman, Parker & Co. took out of their claim last week 41 ounces. This claim will pay regular as it has been thoroughly prospected. Mr. Glitzner is washing his carted dirt.

Mr. M. Baker's claim pays	$17 00	thrown up dirt.
Messrs. Edwards & Co.	9 00	" "
" Davis, Rye & Co.	6 50	" "
" Reisman, Myers & Co	5 00	" "
" Arnold & Reimmer	4 00	" "

Many other companies are doing well, all making average wages. Water is getting scarce again.

The Buchanan claim, says the Union *Democrat*, is situated about sixteen miles east of Sonora, on the summit of the high dividing ridge between the north and main forks of the Tuolumne river. The location in the mountains is higher than that of any other on which machinery has as yet been erected in Tuolumne county. The vein was discovered about ten months since, and for several months was worked with the ordinary arastra. More recently the present works were erected at an expense of $7000. The mill commenced crushing several weeks since, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, which prevented carting, but little quartz has been ground. From 67 tons, the whole amount yet crushed, $7000 has been realized.

Weekly Review of the Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 16th.

The week closing to-day has been rather quiet; the demand from the country has improved to but a trifling extent, and the jobbers being well stocked by previous purchases have shown a disinclination to increase their supplies further, the more that money has become exceedingly tight.

Breadstuffs are quiet; Gallego and Haxall in jobbing parcels, $10.50; Domestic, $8@$10 as to brand; Corn Meal held at $8 per bbl. for Eastern; Wheat rather better, and selling at 2⅜@2⅝c; Barley tolerably steady at $1.55@$1.62½; Oats in small supply, and selling at 2@2¼c; Hay very scarce, and selling at $55@$65 per ton; Potatoes firm at 2⅜@2 7-8c; Bayos Beans sold at 4c.

Meat Provisions are steady and Bacon firmer. We quote Clear Pork $27@$27.50; Do in hf bbls $15; Bacon held at 15¼c. and sales, choice, to arrive at 15⅜c; Prime Hams little inquired for at 14⅜@15c; Patent Covered jobbing at 23c for Billings, and 20@21c for other brands; Butter lower—choice invoices Eastern sold at 27½@29c; Lard is less firm—10-lb. tins can be bought at 16⅜@17½c, as to brands.

Raw Sugars are firmer and Refined lower; large lots of China No. 1 are held at 9⅜c, and sales at 9⅜@9⅝c; New Orleans worth 10½@11c, as to quality; Crushed selling at 12½c.

Very choice Dried Apples have sold at 13½c; the ruling rates for good fruit however are 12@13c.

Adamantine Candles have declined; good to best brands cannot be quoted over 24@27c. No sales of Coffee to any extent have been made for a long time. The principal holder asks 18½c for Rio, but small lots outside of him have been placed in the last ten days at 18c.

Eastern Cured Fish are lower; last sales of Cod at 8c and No. 1 Mackerel $3 per kitts.

Nails are held at 4½c without sales.

Agents of East Boston Syrups are selling 5-gall. kegs at 67½c, and 8-gall. do. at 62½.

Rice is lower with increased stocks. Carolina selling at 5½c, and Foreign all the way from 2 to 4½c, as to quality.

MARRIED.

In this city, March 12th, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Geo S. Gilbert to Miss Rachel Humphreys, both of San Francisco.

In this city, Sept. 21st, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. J. K. Phillips to Mrs. Anne E. Hamilton, both of San Francisco.

In this city, March 13th, at Grace Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Henry J. Parsons, of Santa Cruz, to Emma Marvede, of San Francisco.

In Placerville, March 9th, J. H. Vanderbilt to Mrs. E. Herrick.

In Placerville, March 9, H. M. Collins to Miss Delia A. Burns.

At Leggett's Ferry, San Joaquin county, Feb. 15th, R. A. McKean to Miss Mary C. Dibble.

In Santa Cruz, Feb. 28th, John Seyerholm to Miss Anna Brown.

In Sacramento township, March 6th, Wm. Bland to Miss Juliet Barney.

In Petaluma, March 9th, A. J. Janegan to Miss Nancy Stanly.

In El Dorado county, March 9th, H. E. Barton to Miss M. A. Skiffington.

In Los Angeles, March 6th, A. L. Rountree to Mrs. Elizabeth E. Rubottom.

In this city, Feb. 21st, Samuel W. Moore to Miss Ellen C. Weldon.

In Sonora, March 4th Duke Sanders to Miss Sarah Ann Kolp.

DIED.

In this city, March 13th, B. Wisener Davis, formerly of Lowell, Massachusetts, aged 28 years 3 months and 20 days.

In this city, March 12th, Mrs. Sarah Jane Taylor, wife of Hon. James M. Taylor.

In this city, March 13th, Fannie Livingstone, aged 17 years.

In Sacramento, March 12th, Robert W. McCord, aged 32 years.

At Dutch Flat, Placer county, March 5th, Mary Josephine, daughter of Jacob N. and Jane E. Fuller.

At Sebastopol, Napa county, March 2d, Charlotte, wife of J. J. May, aged 26 years.

In Oakland, March 13th, of consumption, Walter Cave, aged 17 years.

At Coulterville, near Chinese Camp, Mr. J. L. Drake, formerly of Trinity county.

At Gardiner's Point, near Michigan City, Placer county, March 1st, Capt. C. H. Halsey, a native of Sag Harbor, N. Y., aged 41 years.

At the same time and place, Geo. Merritt, a native of N. Y. aged 28 years

ECONOMISE!

NEW TEAS!

THE CELEBRATED

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC CHOICE TEAS at the following prices:

37½ cts ℔ for Oolong Souchong;
37½ cts ℔ for Congou;
40 cts ℔ for English Breakfast;
40 cts ℔ for Breakfast Souchong;
75 cts ℔ for Suepoy—a very high flavored;
75 cts ℔ for very choice Oolong;
87½ cts ℔ for Young Hyson;
62½ cts ℔ for choice Young Hyson;
25 cts ℔, only, for pure Ground Coffee, fresh roasted daily.

No. 173 WASHINGTON STREET,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

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Ten per cent. cheaper than at any other store in the city.
mar17-1mo.

JOHN W. TUCKER,
Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer
—IN—
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE, JEWELRY,
—AND—
SILVER PLATED WARE.
QUARTZ WORK
OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,
—AT—
NO. 135 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

Persons in the Interior wishing a
WATCH
MADE OF
GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,
Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of
PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,
Ready for Casing.
mar17-tf JOHN W. TUCKER.

JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND,
LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE STORE,
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Near California street.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.
mar17 tf.

Holloway's Pills.—When the flesh wastes, the strength declines, the liver becomes torpid and the bowels irregular, *indigestion* is the primary cause. In all such cases Holloway's Pills are an immediate, never-failing cure.

Friends of Humanity!—To you (always disposed to aid the suffering) it may appear incredible, after in vain trying all the "wonderful" medicines of the day, that one application externally, and a few drops taken internally, of my (genuine) "ELECTRIC OIL," will so very suddenly relieve the sufferer from the most violent pains; yet it is a fact, as testified to by good men and good women, whose names are at my office.

Not any have used it without deriving some special benefit within an hour, and many are they who have been perfectly cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Croup, Tic Doloreux, Cramps, Felons, Piles, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands and Stiff Joints, Scrofula and Erysipelas, Sore Nipples and Swelled Breast, Salt Rheum and Cankers in the Mouth or Stomach, Eruptions and all kinds of Sores, (Headache and Toothache in five to ten minutes;) also, Chilblains and Sore or Tender Feet. It will be seen that I do no profess to cure everything, but only a certain class of complaints all of which are curable on simple Electric and Chemical principles, through the affinities of my "Electric Oil" and the Nervo vital Fluid of the human body.

The modus operandi of progressing and ever changeable Rheumatic pain, is imperfectly understood by mankind, whether its location is the membrane or covering of the nerves, inflamed by derangement, (like the coating of an inflamed stomach,) or some disturbance of the electric fluid itself; certain it is that my "Electric Oil" is readily absorbed into, if it does not actually supply a needed deficiency in, and equalize the circulation of that great principle of human organization.

After trying everything else, give my ELECTRIC OIL one simple trial.

Prof. CHAS. DE GRATH,
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Agents for the Pacific Coast,
jan20 132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.

The wide reputation which Dr. J. Hostetter's "Stomach Bitters" have attained during the past year bespeaks its excellence in a more forcible manner than any words which we can offer. It renovates, purifies, and strengthens the system, and aids the stomach in the performance of its functions It is regarded on all sides as a sovereign specific, and, therefore, to procure it in the best possible way, should be the object of the public. We commend it with more than usual zeal and confidence, believing and knowing, as we do, that it stands foremost of the many preparations of the day, for imparting strength, vigor and tone to the system, and possessing the curative powers for all similar diseases arising from a disordered stomach. In the most severe cases of cramp, diarrhœa, and weakness in the stomach, the "Bitters" have been rigidly tested, and always with the greatest success.

As a Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters are most delightful, especially before meals.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Hotels throughout the United States.

CAUTION:—The genuine are put up in full quart bottles, with the name "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the glass, also stamped on the cap covering the cork, with the autograph of "Hostetter & Smith" on the label. We give this caution in order that persons may not be deceived by any of the numerous counterfeits and imitations now in market.

PARK & WHITE,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,
132 Washington street, opposite the Market,
jan20 San Francisco.

Musical Instruments, Toys, &c.—J. F. Atwill, No. 172 Washington street, has just completed some extensive alterations and adornments in his store, which, on entering yesterday we were glad to see presenting so elegant an appearance. An entirely new arrangement has been effected, new and handsome oil cloths, and finishing throughout being among the improvements. Everything in the shape of toys, musical instruments (from grand seven octave pianos down to the smallest music-making instrument,) can be found at Atwill's. He has also imported the largest and most complete stock of sheet music to be found on the Pacific Coast. The store is in reality a "curiosity shop," which strangers in our city would do well to visit, if only for the variety and beauty of the articles on exhibition.—*S. F. Times.* mar10-1t

Holloway's Ointment and pills.—Scrofula erysipelas, salt rheum and all skin diseases, indicate impure blood. The Ointment reaches and obliterates the poison in the veins, while the Pills remove all internal obstructions.

PHINEAS BANNING,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
NEW PORT and LOS ANGELES,
Los Angeles County, Cal.,
—AND—
PROPRIETOR OF
The U. S. Mail Stage Line
BETWEEN
NEW PORT AND LOS ANGELES,
CONNECTING WITH THE
OVERLAND MAIL CO'S STAGES
For St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.

Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET", to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles.

At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. jan13-1yr

CLOSING OUT!
Without Regard to Cost.
THE NOISY CARRIER
BOOK & STATIONERY COMPANY,
Having decided to
CLOSE UP THEIR OLD AFFAIRS
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
—OF—
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
GOLD PENS,
STENCIL LETTERS, STAMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,

As they are determined to wind up as soon as possible, and save expense.

EVERY ONE SHOULD
Come and See Us
At once, and be satisfied that
WE ARE IN EARNEST.
CHAS. P. KIMBALL,
feb24-1mo. President.

FRESH SEEDS
(Warranted of the Growth of 1858,)
RAISED BY THE BEST CULTIVATORS IN THE EASTERN STATES AND EUROPE.

Garden,
Field,
Flower Seeds;
ALFALFA:
Hungarian Grass.

BEETS, 8 varieties.	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
ONION, 4 varieties.	RED TOP.
CARROT, 4 varieties.	WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.
CABBAGE, 20 varieties.	RED CLOVER.
CUCUMBER, 8 varieties.	HERDS GRASS.
RADISH, 10 varieties.	LAWN GRASS.
CAULIFLOWER, 4 varieties	SAINFOIN GRASS.
LETTUCE, 15 varieties.	BEANS.
MELONS, 16 varieties.	PEAS.
SQUASH, 14 varieties.	PUMPKINS.
TOMATOES, 8 varieties.	PEPPERS.
TURNIP, 15 varieties.	CELERY.

Together with other varieties too numerous to mention. Catalogues furnished on application.

Dutch Bulbous Roots,
Jerusalem Artichoke,
Top Onion, etc. etc. etc.,

For sale by
C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,
NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE,
feb 24-tf. 111 Sansome st., San Francisco.

CATALOGUE OF GOODS
FOR SALE BY
ELLIOT & BELL,
Corner of California and Montgomery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Staple Groceries.

COFFEE.—Java, Mocha, Rio, Costa Rica, Sandwich Island, Manilla; Do. Ground, Chartres' and Boves's; Do. Ground Pure Java, Elliot & Co's brand.

SUGAR.—Loaf, Crushed and powdered in bbls., half bbls. boxes, and by the pound; Do. Yellow Refined, Coffee Crushed, China, and Sandwich Island.

SYRUP.—East Boston, San Francisco Sugar House, and Golden Syrup, by the barrel, keg of eight gallons, five gallons, or by the single gallon; Do. Sandwich Island Molasses.

TEA.—Fine Young Hyson, Common ditto, Fine Gunpowder and Imperial, Extra Superior Hyson, Ooloong, Souchong, Pouchong, Congo, and Breakfast Teas. N. B. Black Teas in great variety, to suit all tastes, the price being no guide as to the choice of different tea drinkers.

Provisions.

Beans,
Beef, Smoked,
Bacon,
Butter, California fresh in rolls or tins,
Butter, Goshen, in tubs or firkins,
Cracked Wheat,
Codfish,
Crackers, Soda, Sugar, Pic-Nic, and Ginger,
Farina Crackers and Jenny Lind Cakes,
Corn Meal,
Corn Starch,
Cheese, of New York or California,
do. Swiss or Sap Sago,
Eggs,
Flour, Superfine and Extra,
do. Buckwheat,
Farina and Arrow Root,
Hams, Billing's & Barbers,
Herrings, in tins,
Hominy, coarse and fine,
Lard,
Maccaroni,
Mince Meat in Jars,
Mackerel, in 1-2 bbls. or kitts,
Oat Meal,
Peas, Split,
Pork, Pearl Barley,
Rice, whole or ground,
Salt, in boxes or bags,
Sago,
Tapioca,
Tongues, Smoked,
Vermicelli.

Fruits, etc.

Apple, dried,
do. fresh in cans or bottles,
Almonds,
Assorted French preserved fruits
Assorted American do
Barberry Sauce,
Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles,
Citron, dried or preserved,
Currants, Zante,
do. Pie Fruit,
Currant Jelly, English and American,
Chow Chow,
Chinese Preserved Ginger,
Canary Seed,
Dried Peaches, New York and Chile,
Figs,
Honey, in cans
Jams and Jellies, all kinds of English and American; pints and quarts of glass, and 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins and pots,
Lemon and Orange Peel,
Limes,
Pie Fruits, assorted, by the bottle or dozen bottles, English or American,
Prunes, in fancy boxes or by the pound,
Quinces, Preserved,
Pine Apple, in tin,
Raisins, Malaga or Sultana,
Raspberries and Raspberry Jam,
Strawberries, Jelly and Jam,
Tamarinds, in glass,
Tomatoes,
Whortleberries,
Walnuts.

Spices, etc.

Allspice, whole or ground,
Broma,
Currie Powder,
Cayenne Pepper,
Caraway Seed,
Cream Tartar,
Cloves, whole or ground,
Cinnamon, whole or ground,
Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa,
Burnett's and Preston & Merrill's flavoring Extracts of Lemon Rose, Vanilla, Celery, Nutmeg, Peach, Orange, &c.
Ginger, Gelatine,
Hops
Irish Moss,
Isinglass,
Mustard, French in oil,
do English, dry,
do California, do.
Mace, whole or ground,
Nutmeg, whole or ground,
Olive Oil,
Pepper, whole or ground,
Saleratus,
Sage, Thyme and Majoram,
Super Carbonate Soda,
Worcestershire and all other English Sauces
Yeast Powder, Donnolly's, Preston & Merrill's and Andrews'

Pickles, Preserved Meats, etc.

Anchovies.
Capers,
Catsup, Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom,
Corn, in cans,
Clams, do.
Chicken, do.
English Pickles, Mixed Vegetables, Cauliflower, Onions, Walnuts and Piccalilly,
Lime Juice.
Lobster, do
Olives, French and Spanish,
Oysters, Fields', Kensitt's and various other brands,
Pickled Cucumbers, English, American and Californian,
Potted Tongue, Hams, &c., by Batty & Co..
Pepper Sauce,
Sardines, Tomatoes,
Vinegar, pure Cider,
do imitation do.
do from pure Los Angeles Wine,
do from English Malt for table.

Oils, Candles, etc.

Alcohol,
Burning Fluid,
Candles, Patent Sperm, Pure Sperm, Chemical, Chrystaline, best Adamantine and Common, in boxes, cartoons and by the pound,
Oils, Sperm, Whale, China Nut Lard and Mustard.

House-Keepers' Utensils, etc.

Brooms, Whisks,
Brushes, for blacking, scrubbing and dusting,
Buckets or Pails,
Baskets, Boards, wash,
Boxes in nests for house stores,
Blacking, for stoves or boots,
Bread Boards,
Bread Bowls,
Butter Prints,
Bath Brick,
Bean Pots,
Butter Pots,
Coffee Mills,
Clothes Pins,
Clothes Lines,
Cans for oils, syrups, &c.
Demijohns,
Jugs,
Indigo, Fig Blue and French Ball Blue,
Mops,
Matches,
Mincing Knives,
Mats,
Preserve Jars,
Potato Mashers,
Rolling Pins,
Soap, Chemical Olive, California Brown, Eastern Pale and Brown, English White, Castile and Windsor,
Starch, California, Kingsford's Silver Gloss and Glenfield,
Sal Soda,
Sieves, Iron and Brass,
Tubs of all sizes,
Wash Boards.

Orders from the country will be carefully filled, and goods guaranteed to be satisfactory.

Prices at retail as low as any dealers will retail at.

Prices by the package or at wholesale as low as the lowest Front street prices. feb3-3m

TREMONT HOUSE.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY & SANSOME STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ABOVE HOTEL IS A FOUR STORY Granite Front, Fire Proof Building, and conducted as a LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to

124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET,
between Sansome and Montgomery,

Where they will find a well arranged FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

CLINTON
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Nos. 87 and 89 Pacific Street.

STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETter board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.

☞ Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.

☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free.

feb3-1y F. E. WEYGANT.

PIONEER PAPER MILL.
Printing & Wrapping Paper
OF ALL SIZES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,
Wholesale and Retail.
CASH PAID FOR
WOOLEN AND COTTON RAGS, PAPER,
Copper, Brass, Zinc, Lead, Glass, Bags, Bottles, Rope, Horns, Hides, Old Iron, &c., &c.
Depot and Office, 20 and 22 California St.
S. P. TAYLOR, S. L. JAMES, } Proprietors.
mar10-3mo

JACOB BACON. J. W. TOWNE.
TOWNE & BACON,
(Late Whitton, Towne & Co.)

PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN Printing Establishment, take this occasion to inform their friends and the public, that they now possess facilities for the performance of every style of

PRINTING,

unsurpassed by any office in the State.

They execute, to order, in the best style, and at short notice—

Posters, Billheads, Circulars, Handbills, Stock Books, Billets, Programmes, Certificate do. Labels, Books, Bills Lading, Tickets, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Business Cards, Show Cards, Magazines, Address do. Bills Fare, Law Blanks, Blank Books,

And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the

Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

They have the advantage of a POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, and two of ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged throughout the United States to be the

Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented

For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.

The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occupation and want; which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.

The proprietors are all PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.

Parties in the Interior wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.

Address TOWNE & BACON.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAM SHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL,
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT
The Only Reliable and Safe Route.
DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,
On Monday, March 21st, 1859,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL

Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight,

SATURDAY, MARCH, 19TH

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of

MARCH 19TH.

And a written order must be procured at the Company office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
an28 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

FOR NEW ORLEANS,
....VIA....
ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.
THROUGH IN FIFTEEN DAYS!
Carrying the United States Mail

ARRANGEMENTS HAVING BEEN MADE with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the transportation of Freight and Passengers from San Francisco to Ventosa. Conveyances will hereafter leave Ventosa regularly, on the arrival of said Company's vessels, on or about the 15th and 30th of each month, for Suchil, connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful light draught steamer "Suchil," down the Coatzacoalcos River, to Minatitlan, and the fast and favorite side-wheel Steamship

QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, ...Commander,
WILL LEAVE
MINATITLAN FOR NEW ORLEANS

With the California Mails and Passengers, on or about the 2d and 17th of each month.

☞ For Freight or Passage from Ventosa to New Orleans, apply at the Agency of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, southeast corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets.

LUCIEN HERMAN, Agent.
San Francisco, Nov. 15th, 1858. dec9 tf

CIRCULAR
TO THE
Fruit Growers, Gardeners
—AND—
Citizens of California and Oregon.

THE UNDERSIGNED, KNOWN IN THIS COMMUNITY for several years past, as a Nurseryman and Fruit Grower, having made arrangements with several of the most reliable Nurserymen and Gardeners, of this State, for a supply of their choicest productions, has opened a Depot in this city for their sale at

Nos. 112 and 114 FRONT STREET,
Two Doors North of Washington,
Also at 95 D St, above 3d, Marysville, in charge of Mr. Geo. Laws,

Where he will continue to keep, during the planting season, a large stock and complete assortment of

FRUIT, SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES
Ornamental Shrubs; Hardy and Green House Plants; Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds; Grape Vines, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c.

And in fact, every desirable article to be obtained in this branch of trade. In the present incipient stage of many of our Nurseries, the want, at a central point, of an establishment of the kind above named, where miscellaneous orders can be correctly and promptly filled, and where trees of an advanced age can be had, is too apparent to require comment.

He has therefore entered upon the duties of supplying this want, hoping by close application to business and unremitting efforts to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

JASON L. SANFORD.
San Francisco, Dec. 10, 1858. *jan13-3m

HILLMAN'S
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
No. 80 and 82 Davis Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LOCATED near the Steamship and Steamboat Landings, renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for Families and single persons.

The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.

This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.

The continued support of a liberal traveling public is solicited.

A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO
I. HILLMAN, ...Proprietor.
jy18] [6m

TO THE CHURCHES AND PUBLIC
OF CALIFORNIA!

A. KOHLER RESPECTfully informs the clergy and public that he has just received per ship "Parmentier" a large assortment of ORGAN MELODEONS, from the well known house of Merklin, Schultze & Co., Paris, and Mason & Hamlin, Boston.

The low price of these instruments brings them within the means of every Church Congregation. Their power and richness of tone particularly recommends them where organs cannot be afforded. Parties desirous of purchasing such instruments, will please apply to

A. KOHLER,
178 Washington Street, San Francisco.

MR. MCKORRELL, the celebrated organist, will be happy to exhibit at any time the power and capabilities of the ORGAN MELODEONS.

PIANOS, and every other variety of Musical Instruments, from the best makers, constantly on hand and for sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A. KOHLER,
mch 3-1mo 178 Washington st., San Francisco.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for

Funeral Arrangements, Coffins,
of all sizes and styles.
Plates and Screws,
wholesale and retail,

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞ 154 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
apl16-tf.

SCHREIBER'S
PULU DEPOT,
180 JACKSON STREET,
Next door to Hotel International, San Francisco.

DRY PULU
—IS THE—
Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest,
—AND—
Most Durable Material for Bedding now in use
—ALSO,—
10,000 lbs. BEST BLACK MOSS
SOLD ONLY BY
JACOB SCHREIBER,
180 Jackson street.

FLEAS will not live in Pulu Bedding.

N. B.—Bedding of all descriptions on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail.

MARK YOUR LINEN!

TO BE CONVINCED THAT GEO. E. WOOD is making the best STENCIL PLATES and INDELIBLE INK, for marking Clothes, Napkins, &c., call and see specimens on exhibition, No. 180 Washington street, (Tyler's Bookstore,) San Francisco.

☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved. [feb16-tf

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Quotations, in order to be correct, are intended to represent the wholesale selling prices for cash or approved credits.

DUTIES.

Custom dues are payable in cash only, and levied ad valorem on invoiced goods in store, previous to sale by auction at the expiration of one year. The absolute ton is 2240lbs.

Ale, Beer, &c.
Ale, bbls.
Ale, hhds.
Ale, qr bbls.
Ale, pts.
Fresh Huckleberries
Fresh Strawberries
Fresh Whortleberries
Fresh Cherries
Fresh Peaches
Fresh Quinces
Fresh Apples
Fresh Pears
Cal Sugar Biscuit
Boss' pilot
Boss' navy
Wheat
White
Yellow
Corn
Sperm
Whale
French
German
Lard
Cigars.

DUTY 25 PER CENT. ON VAL.
Havana dull with heavy supply.
Am in Bonds
German do do
Man Cher No 1
do No 2
do No 3
Coffee.
Duty free when imported from place of growth, in all vessels except those of Spain and Portugal, in which case it is 15 ₱ cent.; and also free when imported in vessels of the nations from their own colonies.
Java, white ₱ lb.
Java, green
Manilla
Costa Rica
Rio
Cordage.

DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Lackawanna ₱ ton
Lehigh
Cardiff
Scotch
West Hartley
Liverpool
Brymbo
Wigan
Cumberland
Vancouver Island
Oregon
Chile
Crockery.
Well assorted invoices selling for 10@12 ₱ cent. advance on cost and charges.
Dry Goods.
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Heavy Brown 4-4
do do 4-4
do do 7-8
Bleached Long Cloths, medium quality 7-8
do do 4-4
do do 5-4
5-4 do do
DRILLING.
Heavy Brown, 30 inches
Bleached 36 inch
CORDUROY DUCK.
Nos. 1 to 5
Nos. 6 to 10
Twill Ravens, 28 in
Methuen
Flax Canvas, Nos.
1 to 6 ₱ bolt
TICKINGS.
Ex heavy 30 in.
Medium, 30 in
DENIMS.
30 inch
STRIPES.
Assorted 24 pieces
Fancy
Do do medium
Russian Crash, medium ₱ yard
PRINTS.
Merrimac Blues
Fancy
Shirting, plates & stripes
Cambrics, Paper
Rich American chints styles fast colors
Do do blue and orange fast colors
Do do English fancy
Do do French 4-4
do do 7-8
FLANNELS.
Table Damask, ₱ yard
Do do 5-4
Sheetings, 10-4 to 12-4
Table Covers 7-4 to 12-4
Blankets selling for 25 ₱ cent above cost given
Carpeting home cost to and charges.
HOSIERY.
White and colored
Cotton Hose, ₱ doz.
Woolen half Hose
Wool, country knit
Cotton
Merino
Grey Overshirts ₱ doz
Blue and Red do
Hickory Shirts
Check Linen do
Fancied Mixed Undershirts and Drawers
Satinett Pants
Cassimere do
Overalls
Sleeving Jackets
Goodyear's Black Rubber Coats
Do White do
Do Slate Colors
Do Rubber Pants
Drugs.
Market generally supplied by importations to the regular trade
Alum
Camphor
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ₱ lb
Borax, refined
Brimstone, American roll
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur
Cream Tartar pure
Caste Oil, E. Imp. fined
Epsom Salts
Hyden Potass
Opium Turkey
Opium, China, ₱ lb
Oil Anis
Oil Cassia
Oil Cloves
Oil Lemon
Oil Peppermint
Oil Sassafras
Oil Spearmint
Oil Vitriol
Quicksilver
Sal Soda, Am and English
Sulphate Quinine, ₱ oz
Tartaric Acid, ₱ lb
Annatto
Copperas
Sugar of Lead
Sulphuric Acid
Saltpetre, E. I. refined
Nitric Acid
Corks ₱ 1000
Fish.
Duty on Foreign Caught 15 ₱ cent.
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ kit
Mackerel, No. 3, ₱ bbl
Salmon, Oregon pickled ₱ bbl
Salmon, Fuguets Sound
Salmon, Smoked, ₱ lb
Cod, Dry, ₱ lb
Fine and Superfine.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Galleys, ₱ bbl
Herring
Oregon
California
Corn Meal, pure
Corn Meal, bbls
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl
French Comfitures and Liquors.
Brandy Fruits, ₱ case
Fruits in Syrup
Almonds, Peanuts ₱ doz
Do Berger's
Do other brands
Vermouth com'on
Vermouth Scilly
Curacoa
Kirschwasser
Muscatel
White Wine Vinegar
Fruits and Preserves.
DUTY: Oranges, Lemons, and Green Fruit, 8; Nuts of all kinds, and Grapes, not dried, 24 ₱ cent. ad val.
Apples, dried, in casks
Apples, cored, in bbl
Apples, dried, in bags
Peaches, Chile, qr bbl
Prunes, Bordeaux
Currants, Zante
Citron
Raisins, loose, ₱ box
Raisins, layer do
Almonds ₱ lb
Filberts
Chile Walnuts
Pine Nuts
Prunes, Chile
Pears ₱ doz
Peach do
Quinces
Apricots
Pine Apples
Grain.
DUTY: Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Arrowroot, Farina, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Maccaboy, Snuff, Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, Vinegar, Cocoa, Chocolate, Candies, Sweetmeats, Preserves, Pickles, Sauces, Starch, Blacking, Soap, Perfumery, Cordials, Bitters, Cologne, Fancy Articles, Gunpowder, Shot, Percussion Caps, Fire Crackers, Playing Cards, Billiard Tables, Toys, Fireworks, Paints, Varnish, Gold Leaf, Gold Paint, Glue, Lamp Black, Vermilion, Ochre, Whiting, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, Paintings, Prints, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Canes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Leather, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furs, Fur Trimmings, Buttons, Saddlery, Carriages, Harness, Whips, Cabinet Furniture, Upholstery, Brushes, Combs, Musical Instruments, Strings, Fishing Tackle, Gutta Percha Manufactures, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Plated Ware, Iron Ware, Steel Ware, Brass Ware, Copper Ware, Lead Pipe, Shot, Bar, Old and Banding, Sheathing ₱ lb
Sheathing, Yellow
Sheathing, Yellow
Nails
Spikes
Tacks
Pig Iron, Charcoal
Pig Iron, Coke
Bolts, Assortment
Rolled Bar
Assortment
Plate No 1 to 3
Plate No 4 to 7
DUTY: Bolt and Spikes, 15; Bar, Old and Banding, 20 ₱ cent.
Hay.
California ₱ ton
Do Stacked
Leather.
DUTY: Sole 15; other kinds 19 ₱ cent.
Sole Leather, Oak tanned ₱ lb
Do do Hemlock tanned
Harness Leather
Skirting
Wax Upper Leather, ₱ side
Calf Skins, heavy, ₱ lb
Do do light
Sheep Skins ₱ doz
Lime and Cement.
DUTY: Lime 8 ₱ cent., Cement 15 ₱ cent.
California, first quality
Do second do
Cement, Rosendale
Cement, Roman
Plaster.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Humboldt assorted
Puget Sound, do
Redwood Boards
Redwood Flooring
Port Orford Cedar
Eastern Lumber
Do oak, hickory and ash plank
Do do timber
Shingles, Eastern, best
Shingles, Redwood
Redwood Siding, dressed
Do do rough
Laths, Eastern
Laths, California
Pickers and Stakes 10 ₱ cent. advance.
Molasses and Syrups.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
N Orleans Molasses in hhds, ₱ gal
Sandwich Island
Do do bbls
East Boston Syrup in 5 gal kegs
Do do in 8 gal kegs
Do do in 14 gall kegs
Seth Adams 5 gal kegs
Do do 8 gal kegs
San Francisco Sugar House, 5 gal kegs
Do do 8 gal kegs
Do Golden
Sandwich Islands do
Nails and Liquors.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
J & E Tennent's bottled Ale, ₱ doz
Do do Stout
Younger's Edinburgh Ale
Dunphy & Co's Dublin Stout
D Dunbar's bottled Ale
Do do Stout
Bowler's Ale
Jeffrey & Co's Ale, in stone jugs
Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale, stone bottles
Do do in pints
Clark & Sengough's Norman's Stout
Friends' Allsopp's bottled Ale
Byass' do Ale
Morice, Cox & Co's Stout
Do Ale
A Berwick & Co's Ale
Bridges' Stout
American Ale, in casks
Do do
Do Porter
ENGLISH DRAUGHT BEER.
J R Tennent's Ale ₱ hhd
Do Stout do
Younger's Ale
Do Porter
J C Wood & Co's Ale, Artillery Brand, Westminster Brewery
John Jeffrey's Edinburgh Ale
Salt's Ale do
Reader, Howard & Co's Stout
Allsopp's Ale do
Truman's Stout
Do XX do
Barclay & Perkin's Ale do
Watkins' Dublin Stout
Abbott's Ale
A Berwick & Co's Ale do
Burton Brewery Co's No 2 Ale
Do Stout do
Base Ale
Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale
AMERICAN.
Eastern ₱ bbl
Fairb'ks & Beard's Ale and Porter ₱ doz
Lyon & Company's California Ale ₱ doz
Matches.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Round wood, large sizes, ₱ gross
Do, in thin boxes
Manilla.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
China 4-4
China 7-8
China 6-4
Oil cloths.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Boot.
Scotch and English
Pig Iron
Assortment
Assortment
Plate No 1 to 3
Plate No 4 to 7
Rolled Bar
Assortment
DUTY: Bolt and Spikes, 15; Bar, Old and Banding, 20 ₱ cent.
Sheathing ₱ lb
Sheathing, Yellow
Sheathing, Yellow
Nails
Spikes
Tacks
Pig Iron, Charcoal
Pig Iron, Coke
Bolts, Assortment
Rolled Bar
Assortment
Plate No 1 to 3
Plate No 4 to 7
Oils.
Boiled
Raw
Lard, extra
Lard, No 1
Sperm
Whale
Linseed, boiled
Linseed, raw
Neatsfoot
Castor
Olive
Tanners'
Paints.
Red Lead
White Lead, No 1
White Lead, No 2
Zinc
Litharge
Venetian Red
Chalk
Varnishes.
Coach
Furniture
Damar
Shellac
Rosin
Turpentine, spirits
Turpentine, Rectified
Provisions.
DUTY: Beef, Pork, Ham and Bacon, Butter and Lard, 15 ₱ ct Cheese 24 ₱ cent.
Beef, Mess ₱ bbl
Beef, extra Mess
Beef, extra Messhf bbls
Pork, Clear ₱ bbl
Pork, Clear, hf bbl
Pork, Mess, bbl
Pork, Mess, hf bbl
Pork, Prime, bbl
Pork, Oregon, Mess
Hams, Billings
Hams, in brine
Hams, Oregon
Bacon, sides, clear
Bacon, sides, extra clear
Bacon, Oregon
Beef Tongues ₱ hf bbl
Butter, choice
Butter, fair to prime
Butter, inferior
Butter California
Butter, Oregon
Lard 10lb tins
Lard, kegs, choice ₱ lb
Lard, Oregon
Cheese, choice
Potatoes.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
California ₱ 100 lbs
Sweet
Pulu.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Sandwich Isl ₱ lb
Rice.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Carolina, casks ₱ lb
China No 1
China No 2
Siam white uncl'd
Siam Cargo
Siam Paddy
Patna No 1
Batavia No 1
Bengal
Manilla No 1
Manilla No 2
Salt.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Fine, 200 lb bags
Fine, 100 lb bags
Fine, 50 lb bags
California ground, in 50 lb bags
Liverpool Coarse, ₱ ton
Do Stoved
S t coarse
Sauces, &c.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Worcestershire Sauce, pts
Do do hf pts
Tomato Catsup, pts
Do do qts
Pepper Sauce, pts ₱ doz
Capers pts
Assorted Sauces, pints
Starch.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Kingsford's
Colgate's
Shot.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Assorted ₱ bag
Soap.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Castile ₱ lb
Hill's pale No
C L Jones' & Co's extra
Do No 1
Chemical Olive
Brown, in small boxes
English Yellow
Do White
Spirits.
DUTY, ALL KINDS 30 PER CENT.
Alcohol in bbls
Do in tin
Brandy.
Jules Robin & Co's Cognac
A. C. Godard & Co's
Do
United V. Proprietors, Cognac

United Proprietors
Pinet, Castillon & Co
A Bonnet & Co's
Vigneau, Uniac Rochelle
Lagrange, Fils Cognac
Bisquit, Dubouche & Co
Martell & Co
Hennessy
Otard, Dupuy & Co's
A Seignette
G F Schmidt & Co's
La Rochelle
Bordeaux
Frumont & Rieuss
Jos S Palisade's Mixed
American, octagon
Gin.
Old Tom
Do Hennen, Boxed & Co's
New York
Cruppe's Schiedam Schnapps
Booth & Sedgwick
Voldner's do
Charles' London Cordial
Rynbende's Steamboat
Swan
Anchor
Strawberry
Hoar Glass
Crown
Other b'ds Holland
WHISKY.
Scotch
Irish
Freeman & Simpson's Magnolia
American low proof
Do high proof ₱ gal
Do California
RUM & SPIRITS.
American
RUM.
New England
Jamaica
CLOVES.
Bancroft's
Fairbanks & Boards
Sugars.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Boston crushed ₱ lb
Do powdered
New York do
San Fran'sco do (A)
Do do (B)
Do Powdered
Do soft crushed
Do do B
Do Refined Loaf
Do Yellow
China, first quality
Do second do
Do third do
Ping Fa
Manila, first qual.
Do second do
Do third do
Batavian, Nos 16, 17 and 18
Do Nos 12@15
Sandwich Island
New Orleans yel
W. I. Muscovado
Spices.
Mustard, Am in ₱ glass ₱ doz
Do English do
French
Nutmegs, whole ₱ lb
Mace
Assorted invoices, ground, in glass, selling for 15 per cent loss.
Cassia ₱ lb
Pepper Grain
Saleratus, ₱ lb glass ₱ doz
Do bulk ₱ lb
Teas.
Duty in American vessels, from the place of growth, free, otherwise 15 ₱ cent.
GREEN.
Young Hyson, gunpowder & imperial, Canton made, in cases, 1 lb canisters
Do 2 lb canisters
Do boxes
Young Hyson, Country md bxs
Country pkd Gunpowder and Imperial, hlf chests and boxes
Hyson do
Young Hyson do
BLACK.
Oolong, hlf chests and boxes, ₱ and ½ lb papers
Pouchong do
Souchong do
Congou, in bulk
Tobacco.
Leaf ₱ lb
Do brands ₱ lb
Do outside do
Do common do
Roanoke, bright nat. leaf
Goodwin's smoking ₱ gross
Watson's do
Anderson's solace
Chewing
Goodwin's N Y do
Bright natural leaf
Fancy packed
Do ordinary
Kentucky leaf
Goodwin's Smoking
Wines.
Duty, all kinds, 30 ₱ ct. ad val
Grape, including in wood, per gal
Do in glass ₱ doz
Sherry, in wood, ₱ gal
Do. Burdon
Do in glass ₱ doz
Mousiey & Co's brands Sherry in wood ₱ gal
Evans & Co do
Port, wood, ₱ gal
Do. glass ₱ doz
Burgundy Port
Claret, Cargo, ₱ cask
Do superior
Do ₱ case
Sauterne
Do ₱ cask
Heidsieck
Gordon Royal
G H Mumm & Co's genuine
Sparkling Caisse's
Jacqueson
Schreider, Anchor
Ordinary
Wool.
Native Cal ₱ lb
American
Wooden Ware, &c.
3 hooped Pails, patent, painted, ₱ doz
Nests Tubs do
Yeast Powders.
Preston & Merrill's ₱ gross
Andrews' do
Hunnewell's do

A STATE RAILROAD.

Since it became definitely known that Congress would do nothing for us this year in the matter of a Pacific Railroad, some little attention has been called to a plan for hastening the time when we might enjoy its benefits. by the State engaging its credit to an association of capitalists to the extent of guaranteeing an interest of five per cent. per annum on $20,000,000 of their bonds, on condition of their constructing a railroad from San Francisco to the eastern boundary of this State. The plan is newly started—probably has not been heard of by a tenth part of our own population—and it was only on the 10th inst. that it was brought before the Legislature in any shape. It has, however, been brought before that body, and it cannot therefore be judged premature to say a few words concerning it, at all events in a general way.

In the first place, whatever the merits of the plan may eventually turn out to be, we should be most decidedly and strongly opposed to our legislators doing anything at all with regard to it at its session. The idea is a wholly new one, which has never been started before, and it is one of very great importance. It is therefore in the highest degree desirable that our legislators should come to the consideration of it with full information, and act only after mature deliberation. How far it is possible for them to do so in the present session, any one may judge at a glance, by considering that about a month is all that remains of it, into which the whole business of the session—all that is of any consequence—is getting crowded. But besides our legislators, it is very necessary that the people at large should make up their minds in regard to this matter. To construct railroads, or to bontract for their construction, or even to guarantee the interest on a contract of that nature, is not exactly the proper business of a Legislature; and it is therefore the more necessary in the first place, that the constituencies should have an opportunity of making up their minds understandingly on the subject, and then that the representatives should have time to learn how their constituents think and feel about it. Certain we are, that no good business-man would engage in a commercial operation, involving an outlay or a risk of $100,000 dollars, without giving it a great deal more deliberate study than our legislators can possibly bestow upon this subject over-loss to their organization.

There is another objection to the plan which, it appears to us, will form a barrier in its way when it comes to be considered, as it deserves to be, and no doubt will be. That objection is, that it is certainly opposed to the clear, unmistakeable spirit and letter of the Constitution. The latter says distinctly: "The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual association or corporation." How the State can guarantee the payment of interest on the bonds of a company without giving or loaning its credit to it, we confess ourselves wholly incapable of perceiving; and notwithstanding all the specious arguments that may be adduced to prove the contrary, we think every man of plain common sense will agree with us in believing that the Supreme Court will be equally blind to its possibility. Nor will it at all help the matter, though the whole population of the State should vote in approval of it. That is not the way in which the Constitution itself provides for a change in it being made, and consequently it does not render constitutional that which previously was unconstitutional. Perhaps the above provision was a wise one—perhaps very unwise; at any rate, there it stands, and it would be better for us to wait ten years for our railroad, than to set it aside in an illegal and irregular manner. This one is merely a stoppage in our material progress; the other is sapping the very foundation of all our progress, material, mental and moral. Our own opinion is, that the provision is a very good one; that it has already saved us from many millions of debt, and that it probably will be found advisable to retain it for a good many years yet.

Now that the subject is to come before the Legislature, it is to be hoped that it will, in the course of discussion, assume a tangible and intelligible phase, which it does not seem yet to have done, even in the minds of its promoters; indeed, it would be strange, if it had in in the short time that has been devoted to its consideration. At any rate, all that has yet been talked of is, a railroad to the eastern boundary of this State, but whether northward or southward, does not appear. Yet between the value and the cost of the two, there would be the greatest possible difference. Let us, for instance, look at a railroad passing from San Francisco by way of San Jose, the Tulare Valley, and Los Angeles to Fort Yuma, that is, on the line surveyed by the United States expedition for that purpose, which would nearly coincide with the Butterfield route. Here it is evident that the way traffic, as far as regards anything now existing in California, would be very small indeed. San Jose, Santa Cruz and Los Angeles, none of them great centres, either of trade or of population, would be the only places of any consequence it would pass through; and even adding Stockton, on the supposition of its being connected with it by a branch line, still it would run wholly through that part of the State which has hitherto been the least developed of any. But it would create a traffic, say its supporters. Granted; it would help to settle Tulare Valley and Los Angeles county, but whether all that would be gained by this would be worth the cost, is another question that does not by any means so clearly admit of an affirmative answer. And here all the advantage of that line of railroad ends. Its supporters indeed talk of its being continued by Congress through Arizona and New Mexico to Texas, which it would reach at El Paso, and of that State continuing the line on through its territory. It is pure moonshine. The same influences that have hitherto prevented Congress from doing anything in regard to it, exist still in greater force than ever, and will continue to exist until it is determined whether our country is to be ruled by a slave policy or by a free one. But suppose the railroad made to the northern-most boundary of Texas, what the better are we? From Texas we do not look for either commerce or immigration; it would be futile to expect anything of the kind even if it were desirable;—and Texas is so far removed from the great lines of travel connecting the great West with the Eastern States, (which form the grand object that California wants to connect with,) that their turning aside to pass through it, even with the inducement of a railroad for the rest of the way, is not to be expected. From Colbert's Ferry, where the Butterfield route leaves Texas, to Tipton, in Missouri, where it begins to meet the regular stream of immigration, is 510 miles—not much short of one third of the whole distance from Missouri to California, across the plains. As to the cost, the following data will give some idea of it:

The report of the engineer of the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad gives the length and estimated cost of the line from San Francisco to San Jose, as 48 miles, $1,744,680

The U. S. exploring party give for the line from San Jose to Los Angeles	396 "	20,668,570
The distance from Los Angeles to Fort Yuma, and cost taken at average of above, is	282 "	14,235,570
Totals	726 miles,	$36,649,000

Say thirty-six and a half millions of dollars for the road within our own State. The above calculation is based on labor at $2.50 per working day, or $65 a month, the laborer finding himself in everything. At how much less any supply of labor could be found in the uncultivated (and therefore dearly provisioned) country through which the whole railroad would pass, our readers can judge. The distance through the territories is 640 miles, through the State of Texas 741, thence to Tipton, as given above, 510; total 2,617 miles, which at the above rate would cost something over one hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars, to place us in continuous railroad connection with the Eastern States.

In considering a northern route, we have found it difficult to procure data, especially as to cost. In regard to its value, however, any reader will at once perceive that a railroad running by San Jose, Stockton and Sacramento, either by Placerville and Johnson's Pass to Carson's Valley, or by Marysville and Plumas county to Honey Lake, or by Colusi and Shasta to Lassen's Pass, would take in almost the whole of the settled part of California, and would at once have at least a fair amount of way traffic to start with, while a branch of no great length would add to it the trade of Sonoma, Napa, Solano and Yolo counties. Prospectively, the number of available acres that would be opened up by this line cannot fall far short of the other. The first of the lines mentioned, to Carson's Valley, would be about two hundred and ninety miles in length, but the latter part of it through difficult ground, so that this part would cost much more per mile than the other. Still, allowing that the whole of it cost twice as much per mile as the southern railroad, it would after all cost only twenty-nine and a quarter millions, against the thirty-six and a half of the other. The furthest north line, by Lassen's Pass, would be about four hundred and seventy miles in length, and would no doubt be very costly, but on the other hand it is to be borne in mind that it would serve to connect us with Oregon as well as with the East,—an object for which it is worth while to go to some extra expense. From the first of these points, Genoa in Carson's Valley, a line of 1,842 miles, as measured for the National Wagon Road, say a total of 2,182 miles from San Francisco, would carry the railroad to St. Joseph's in Missouri, where it would again connect with the one running thence to New York, except one short link, sure to be filled up in a year or two. It is another recommendation to this line that it would serve Oregon as well as ourselves, for which the southern route is wholly useless. But its great advantage is that it would be along the very track marked every year by the feet of thousands of our countrymen, coming to cast in their lot with us; that it would put an end to their hardships, and increase their number a hundred fold. A short branch would connect this line with Salt Lake City, and by throwing a large population into that country, allen at least, if not hostile to Mormonism, neutralize and render powerless the elements of resistance to the United States' government which exist there. That resistance has already cost us at least half as much as would have built the railway, and to what extent is it virtually put down? or by what other means than those now proposed can it ever be effectively put an end to?

In short, if Congress is to be moved by any reasonable motives at all, is it not sufficiently evident that this must be the *paying* line, to render it folly in us to build any other but one that will connect with it? And if, as it is much feared will be the case, Congress is *not* to be moved to action at all in the matter, but the road is to be constructed by the states which will gradually be formed out of the territories lying between us and the East, it certainly is yet more necessary for us to consult the natural course of immigration and trade. We may be well assured that it will be impossible to force them into any other.

So far we have thought it useful to offer these general views on the subject, and from the very magnitude of the questions they involve, we think our readers will agree with us in urging the Legislature not to deal rashly with the matter. It is quite a small thing that we should lose a year or two of time in comparison with making a false move; we need not have the least fear of being too late, we may very well be several years too early.—*Mercantile Gazette and Shipping Register.*

CONDITION OF THE PAPAL STATES.—In Italy matters are daily growing worse, and it is impossible to say how soon the Peninsula may be in a blaze. The ruling authorities of the church of Rome, instead of seeking to conciliate a dissatisfied people, are driving them to extremities. The following picture is given in the *Opinione* of Turin, of the present condition of the Papal States:

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The Boarding House will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Holt, where the pupils will enjoy, as far as possible, the advantages of a home.

The Fall Term will commence on the First day of November next.

For further information respecting terms, prices and conditions of payment, all who inquire are referred to the printed circulars, to be found at the following places:

San Francisco: at the principal bookstores. Sacramento: Kirk & Co's bookstore, corner J and 4th sts. Marysville: G. Amy's bookstore. Placerville: Nugent & Pettit's bookstore. Nevada: Geo. Welch's bookstore. Grass Valley: John Parker's store. Sonora: J. L. Campbell's bookstore. Columbia: Post Office. E. B. Tinkum. San Jose: Lowry Brothers' bookstore. Petaluma: Elder & Hitman, Main street.

For admission or information, application may be made by letter, or otherwise, to Rev. Henry Durant, Principal, Oakland, Cal.

SAM'L H. WILLEY, Sec. of Trustees.

San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1858.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC SESSIONS OF THIS Institution will henceforth consist of ten months instead of five as heretofore. The present one having commenced on the 3d of November last, will close on the 1st of September next. For further particulars apply to MARY ATKINS, Principal.

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ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NINTH SESSION OPENS JANUARY 6; Closes June 2, 1859.

DR. W. GROVE DEAL, Principal and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.

P. M. DUNCK, Prof. Classics, Mathematics, French, and Rhetoric.

MRS. MINNIE M. CROWELL, Assistant, Female Department, Drawing, &c.

MARCELLUS DEAL, Assistant, Male Department.

MISS EMMA A. CARTER, Music.

MISS MATTIE J. HUGHES, Ornamental Branches.

Address Dr. W. Grove Deal, Alameda, or San Francisco. dec30-3m

OF THE TWENTIETH OF DECEMBER

the Rev. R. and Mrs. S F. McCulloch will open a Private Boarding School, at their residence two miles from Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, where a few Scholars will be taken into their family and provided with a School and a Home. For further particulars address the undersigned at Chinese Camp. Expense per term of five months, (including tuition, board, fuel and lights,) One Hundred Dollars.

dec2 ROB'T McCULLOCH

FOLSOM INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, INCORPORATED AS a High School, under the control of an independent Board of Trustees, is beautifully located in the Foot Hills at Folsom, the terminus of the S. V. Railroad, easily accessible from all parts of the State. A large brick building, three stories high, finished throughout, has been completed expressly for this enterprize. It includes the family residence of the Principal, rooms for twenty-eight boarding pupils, dining hall and large school room under the same roof. Ladies alone will lodge in the present building: male students can be accommodated in the residences of excellent families.

Thorough instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best academies in the East, and none as students are desired except those who wish to make the best improvement of the advantages here enjoyed.

Whole expenses for board, tuition, room, family superintendence, and fire wood, $100 for three months, paid monthly in advance.

Students furnish their own rooms except that stoves are provided.

No visitors are desired on the Sabbath.

For information, address the Principal at Folsom.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Principal.

TRUSTEES: FRANCIS CLARK, A. P. CATTLE, A. C. DONALDSON, S. V. BLAKESLEE, E. P. HOSKINS, C. T. H. PALMER, S. BRADLEY, A. G. KINSEY.

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GEORGE W. CHAPIN CO. General Agency and Employment Office,

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House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, MECHANICS, CLERKS, TEACHERS, ETC.

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